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20,000 in German Bund, Kuhn Tells Dies Group; Business Up a Billion

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 16, 1939

Kuhn Tells Dies Group Brother Is Nazi Judge

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, the German American Bund leader, summoned unexpectedly before the House Dies Committee, testified today that his brother, Dr. Kuhn, was a Supreme Court Justice at Berlin under the Nazi regime.

As the Committee resumed work, Mr. Dies forecast that the hearings on un-American activities would show, among other things, how foreign governments are trying to sway this country to fight—or not to fight—in event of a European war.

Mr. Kuhn estimated dues-paying members of the Bund at 20,000 persons after testifying membership records of the organization had been destroyed at his order because of prospective investigations.

Retail Business Shows $1,000,000,000 Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department announced today that retail business was about $1,000,000,000 better in the first half of 1939 than it was the first six months of 1938. The increase was achieved despite a fall in prices.

Retail trade for the first six months of this year totaled about $17,900,000,000, a gain of 6 per cent over the first six months last year.

Both Sides Claim Victory in Actors' Ruling

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Settlement of difficulties in theatrical unionism appeared imminent today when leaders of factions in the jurisdictional dispute between actors' and stage hands' groups each claimed a decision by the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council as a victory.

The Council's decision ordered the stage hands to keep out of the actors' union field and urged the Associated Actors and Artistes of America to take back the American Federation of Actors, ousted recently from the A. A. A. A. [Details: Page 5, Editorial Page.]

Zionist Congress Curtails Geneva Session

GENEVA (AP)—The World's Zionist Congress cut its sessions today from two weeks to 10 days because of the uncertain international situation.

The Actions Committee voted to close the Congress Aug. 25. This was a compromise between a motion to end meetings in six days and another to let them run as planned through Aug. 28.

The agenda was limited to three questions: election of officers; adoption of a budget, and discussion of political problems—particularly how to combat Britain's plan for making Palestine an Arab-dominated State.

U. S. 'Slapping' Protest Received by Japan

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—Japanese Consul Shigenobu Shima announced receipt from the United States Consulate General today of a written protest over the detention and face-slapping of Mrs. Mary Frances Richard, an American widow, by a Japanese sentry. Mr. Shima termed the incident "regrettable" and said the note had been referred to Japanese military authorities for investigation.

The incident occurred Aug. 14, when Mrs. Richard sought to enter the French Concession which is blockaded by Japanese.

HONG KONG (AP)—British troops took precautionary positions along the border today as Japanese infantrymen, artillery, and airplanes moved parallel with the border against Chinese guerrillas and regulars.

Germany Closes Sector of Polish Frontier

WARSAW (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency reported that German authorities today closed all border traffic along that part of their Silesian frontier facing the Polish district of Rybnik. The Agency said all telephone communication between this German district and Poland had been cut off. No reason was given.

DANZIG (AP)—A Polish soldier was fatally shot by Danzig frontier guards on the Danzig-Polish border today, making the third incident of the kind in recent months.

Estigarribia Becomes President of Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP)—Gen. José Estigarribia, hero of the Chaco War against Bolivia, was inaugurated President of Paraguay yesterday. His first official act was the naming of his Cabinet.

Oil Well Shutdown Sends Gasoline Price Up

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—The mid-continent refinery gasoline market tightened quickly after oil production shutdowns and brokers reported higher spot prices.

"There's not much gasoline available of any kind," said R. B. Tansel, Tulsa broker. "Many refineries haven't much of a supply of crude."

The natural gasoline market was up another quarter cent today to 3½. The market advanced a quarter cent yesterday.

Parker Heads Salvation Army Council

LONDON (AP)—The Salvation Army High Council, meeting to name a successor to retiring Gen. Evangeline Booth, elected Commissioner E. J. Parker of the United States as Council President.

Commissioner Parker is National Secretary of the United States area.

Three States Close Oil Wells To Stave Off Price Collapse

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 16 (AP)—More than half the country's crude oil supply was cut off today as three States took the lead in a fight against a threatened collapse of the industry's price structure.

Following an historic meeting of the Oil Compact Commission yesterday, New Mexico and Oklahoma joined with Texas to close down 145,200 wells producing more than 51 per cent of the country's output.

Today, at the recommendation of Gov. Payne Ratner, the Kansas Corporation Commission ordered that State's 19,268 flush and stripper oil wells shut down at noon for a period of 15 days. Texas closed its 87,000 wells for 15 days yesterday.

Crude oil prices began to topple last week as the Sinclair Prairie Company posted a general 20-cents a barrel cut and some of the smaller companies followed suit.

A collapse of the whole structure began when the Humble Oil and Refining Company, reduced prices from 5 to 32 cents a barrel in Texas.

The ultimate effect of the shutdowns on the price of gasoline was uppermost in the minds of the nation's motorists. Some oil men predict an early increase.

Officials of the co-operating states banked on a depletion of crude stocks to force the price of oil back up to $1 a barrel.

Observers were not able to determine at once how many employees would be affected, since many were being given vacations with pay, some half-time pay. Many firms said they would have their men clean up and recondition properties during the period.

It was the first shutdown of the midcontinent area ever attempted on such a wide scale. Only certain fields have been closed in the past.

The oil compact itself took no direct part in the shutdown maneuvers. Representatives met for two hours yesterday and then announced each State would "handle its own particular problem in its particular way."

Gov. Leon C. Phillips immediately announced the 15-day shutdown of Oklahoma's wells at 7 a. m. today, and a few hours later Gov. John E. Miles of New Mexico said he would issue a 15-day closing proclamation today.

Gov. Earl K. Long was considering a 10-day close-in of Louisiana's wells.

British defense and oil: Page 4.

Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1939

Behind the Headlines	2
Sports Pages	6-7
The Home Forum	8
The Right Way (With Portuguese Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater News	10
Shopping Column	10
New Hampshire Letter	12
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

New Regime

Wide World: By a Staff Photographer

Gen. Jose Estigarribia
(Above) President of Paraguay

Justo Prieto
(Below) Paraguay's new Foreign Minister

Paraguay Heads For Peace With Soldier at Helm

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Inauguration of Gen. José Felix Estigarribia as President of Paraguay brings to South America a man who knows enough about war to have become a worker for peace. Paraguay's "Hero of the Chaco," he moderated his country's diplomacy and did as much as any public figure to make possible the end of a useless jungle struggle.

Although a soldier, General Estigarribia comes to office under circumstances favorable to the strengthening of a nascent diplomacy of good will affecting Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Brazil, and Argentina.

Friendly Approach

Bolivia, former foe of Paraguay in the Chaco, is going through a period of military dictatorship. But even so, in the field of foreign policy, Bolivia recently has embarked on a diplomacy of active friendship with all its neighbors. Paraguay's new President has proved as Minister to Washington and as moderator of the Chaco negotiations that he is open to the friendly approach.

President Estigarribia has chosen as Foreign Minister a soft-spoken young man who ably represented Paraguay in the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, last December. He is Justo Prieto, a well-balanced individual who resembles a European or American businessman more than the Latin type.

Paraguay lies in the center of South America. Its relations with Argentina and Brazil are of considerable importance to the continent's future. Paraguay's river-borne commerce must pass down the Rio de la Plata. At one point the passage is through Argentine territory on both banks, and the southern bank is entirely Argentine.

Brazil Makes Advances

Paraguay therefore has tended to follow along with Buenos Aires, but not always willingly. Brazil of late has made advances for more intimate relations with Paraguay.

Bolivia, under the Chaco settlement, depends upon Paraguay and Argentina for access to the Atlantic. Here, too, Brazil is pushing its influence southward by agreements for the building of railroads to tap Bolivia's undeveloped areas.

With Chilean proposals afoot for giving Bolivia an outlet to the Pacific by converting Arica into a free port, the advent of a conciliatory President in Paraguay gives impetus to a favorable trend.

All Faiths Are Rallied To Protect Democracy

Based on faith, its foes, Education group hears, must be met by united spiritual front.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK Aug. 16—America's dominant religious faiths were called upon today to set up a common "spiritual front" against the attacks of democracy's rivals by Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of the Union Theological Seminary, in an address before the Congress on Education for Democracy, holding a three-day convention under the auspices of Columbia University's Teachers College.

"Democracy," said Dr. Coffin, "rests upon a faith—faith in the capacities of the common man, faith in the self-evidencing power of truth, faith in the universe as favoring a social order based on human brotherhood. While other factors have entered into democracy, its underlying convictions were born of spiritual religion."

Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Professor of Homiletics at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, also stressed the religious base of democracy in an address on "What Jewish Education Can Do to Combat Mobocracy."

Democracy to "Mobocracy"

Declaring that "mobocracy" had risen from the failure of democracy to make headway against special privilege and in the rapid development of communication subjecting mankind to a bewildering eddy of mass emotion, Dr. Kaplan called upon Jewish education to stress the unity of mankind and the divinity in all men.

"To counter national megalomania," Dr. Kaplan continued, "it is necessary to present the role played by the canonical prophets in its true historic light. Their primary task was to combat the Chauvinistic and misleading guidance of the false prophets, who were the demagogues of old."

Federal aid to the States to meet the problem of "many millions whose education is below the safety line for this yet democratic Republic," was asked by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, at a joint meeting of the various seminar groups into which the congress has divided.

In calling for Federal educational assistance, Dr. Graham also criticized those who characterized school costs as being extravagant and unjustified.

"In so far as criticisms of the schools are attacks, made not for the purpose of improving the

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Eric Schaal

Mrs. Dorothy C. Fisher
Noted New England novelist defends democracy

Alaska Called Ideal Site As Haven for Refugees

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—If there be persons and if there be dollars with courage and initiative, said the United States Government today, let them consider Alaska.

And if the American people would like to open up a haven for foreign refugees, a place where they can be absorbed with maximum benefit to labor and capital alike and without aggravating the unemployment situation, let them open up Alaska.

This was the conclusion of a survey of surveys on America's northern territory—a report bringing together the threads of many recommendations by many experts—prepared by Under Secretary of the Interior Harry Slattery and transmitted to the American people by the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, with this comment:

"Here is an intelligent framework upon which plans may be developed. . . . I hope it will serve as a powerful impetus to practical thinking and intelligent action in the development of Alaska. Capital and men and women with the spirit of our pioneers have an opportunity to enlist in the service of the Nation, building cities on our last frontier."

Union of All Views

The strength of the Slattery report lay in the fact that it had no axe to grind other than that of the people at large; that it was not narrowed to any one line of interpretation but united them all, and that it offered a comprehensive approach to the problem in the "American way" of private enterprise.

Its conclusions were the following:

That Americans far underestimate the outlook for profit and for gracious living in Alaska, having been misled by the roughness of frontier stories and by slogans such as "America's Icebox."

That the land, climate and resources are equal in all respects to Scandinavia—but the population is a mere static 60,000 compared with the 13,000,000 of Scandinavia.

That Alaska suffers from piecemeal development, absentee ownership, curtailed immigration, and in general from a notable lack of the many-sided development which built the West.

And that what it needed is the sort of intelligent planning—not socialistic but essentially that of private enterprise—which the great trading companies such as the Hudson's Bay, the East India, the Plymouth Company, the Dutch West India Company, provided for the great comparable colonial developments of the past.

Alaskan Situation

Following is the most pithy section of the Slattery diagnosis:

Alaska suffers from a vicious economic cycle:

1. Underpopulation over a large area leads to excessively high transportation costs.

2. High transportation costs result in a high cost of living. Parenthetically, here are sample prices: Eggs, 50 cents a dozen; sugar, 95 cents for 10 pounds; fresh milk, 25 cents a quart; butter, 50 to 55 cents a pound; bread, 18 to 25 cents a loaf.

3. High living costs result in high costs of production.

4. High costs of production and transportation make most industries unprofitable.

5. Lack of industrial development makes for seasonal unemployment.

6. High living costs and seasonal unemployment discourage immigration and encourage emigration.

7. All of which results in underpopulation.

Ways to Solution

The bulk of the report is concentrated on ways of breaking through this cycle by a co-ordinated attack at many points. Mr. Slattery summarizes the opinions of the experts as calling for an opening up of the immigration quotas to desirable European set-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Way Is Paved For Big Saving In Local Taxes

Accounts Director shows Bay State towns how to reduce rates — Legislature furnished impetus

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Generally lower local tax rates were forecast for Massachusetts cities and towns today by Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts.

If the local communities take advantage of all factors now available for reducing the financial load this year, the tax rate will be substantially below the 1939 levels, he said. These factors include:

1. The $9,600,000 distributed from the State highway fund to finance regular local highway work and thus effect reduction in local expenditures.

2. Legislative authority to fund over a five-year period the $9,000,000 1938 State tax deficit.

May Use Relief Money

3. State permission to apply toward regular local highway projects the $5,000,000 distributed last year by the State for unemployment relief. Numerous communities have retained their share of this $5,000,000 and now apply it toward tax reduction, Mr. Waddell stated.

4. General economies effected in local budgets.

5. Elimination of Chapter 90 highway work under which the State, counties, and local governments share the cost. This work was cut out when the State distributed the $9,600,000 from the highway fund to the cities and towns this year.

6. Generally lower county budgets.

The State Director of Accounts revealed information from various quarters presaging substantial economy in the various cities and towns.

These savings, he said, are the result of local anxiety that the entire cost of the 1938 State tax deficit would have to be borne this year and that the State tax would skyrocket.

Chaos Averted?

Instead the Legislature allowed the funding of the State tax deficit and assessed a 1939 State tax, only $1,000,000 more than last year. Without the new taxes on cigarettes, dog racing and liquors, and the continued surtax on incomes the State tax would have approached $50,000,000, a prohibitive figure which might have resulted in financial chaos among many of the 351 cities and towns.

Because of the legislative decree that local tax rates were not to be established until the Legislature settled the State financial policies for the year the tax rates will not be set until Sept. 1. A state law adopted this year prohibits tax rate setting prior to that date, Mr. Waddell added.

Within 15 days after Sept. 1 most of the smaller communities are expected to mail out their tax bills. By Oct. 1 the larger communities will probably distribute

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Key Man in Danzig

Drawn by Erna Giachte

Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt
League Commissioner to Danzig, who has just returned from a visit to Reichsführer Hitler and is at present taking part in conversations between the Poles and the Danzig authorities in an effort to settle their dispute over the customs issue.

U. S. Is Declared To Be Rich Field For Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The United States has the "greatest propaganda density" of any country, Prof. Harwood L. Childs of the School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, told the recent Institute on Propaganda and Public Opinion at the University of California here.

"By 'propaganda density' I mean the ratio of the volume of propaganda to the size of a population, the quantity of ideas projected by means of various kinds of symbols divided by the census figures for population," the Princeton authority explained. "There is more propaganda in this country even than in such propaganda-ruled countries as Germany, Russia, and Italy. Democracies believe in propaganda, believe in having lots of it with plenty of variety."

Professor Childs urged more instruction in logic in schools today in order that propaganda can be assimilated for what it is worth. Logic is imperative, he said, because of the growing number of propagandists and volume of propaganda. He concluded that logic is necessary to prevent the breakdown of the democratic theory "that if individuals and groups are allowed to propagandize freely, the best opinions will survive."

Donald Gledhill, head of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, declared that the problem of avoiding bad propaganda in the cinema was complicated because not everyone "reacts in the same way to a given set of stimuli."

Therefore, he said, producers must consider two factors: the intent of the propaganda source, and the variety of reactions.

Revised Map For Europe Asked by Axis

Hitler talks now known to have also covered Japan's entry in pact and Italy's claims.

By X. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 16—There is growing belief in diplomatic circles that the talks between Maryan Chodacki, Polish Commissioner-General at Danzig, and Arthur Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, which opened at Danzig today are a prelude to a suggestion by the Axis States for an international conference at which sweeping proposals for reshaping the map of Europe and the rest of the world would be put forward.

Among the signs which are held to point in this direction are hints from the Italian radio during the past few days that there had been insufficient talks since Munich between the great powers. Another matter, considered by some not insignificant, is a statement by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York to pressmen at Oslo yesterday that he intends to propose a 30-day truce and a four-power conference during the Interparliamentary Union sessions there. Mr. Fish went to the Norwegian Capital straight from seeing the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, who, it is said, lent him his private plane for the journey.

There is also a strong report circulating in Rome that the Pope intends to renew a proposal first made some months ago for a five-power conference on Danzig. The idea still finds little approval in peace-front Capitals, all the more so as the talks for the rapprochement with Russia have made considerable progress in the interval.

World Issues Covered

So far it has been impossible to find any traces of actual peace signs behind all this smoke. Yet diplomatic circles are convinced that there is something in the wind. One of the reasons is that it is now clear that the Ciano-Ribbentrop-Hitler conversations last week covered the situation outside Europe as well as inside, which is taken to mean not merely the possibility of Japan's adhering to the Italo-German pact of steel, but also of Italy's colonial aspirations in North Africa at the expense of France. It was clearly unnecessary to broach such a subject if the Axis States only want to find a solution of the Danzig dispute.

But the main foundation for expecting some such development is that both Berlin and Rome are full of reports that a final solution of the crisis is near. In this connection it is noticed that the German press attache at London, Fitz Randolph, who was transferred to another port a few weeks ago has suddenly returned to his former post.

Press Chief Returns

Dr. Fritz Hesse, head of the German news agency in London also arrived here Aug. 15 from Salzburg, traveling alone in a specially chartered machine usually reserved for German diplomats. His explanation of this somewhat unusual method of travel was that the ordinary commercial plane was full.

Other persons however feel that his hasty return and that of Herr Randolph are due to imminence of an important diplomatic offensive by the Axis powers.

When one inquires into the reason for such a move at this time one gets two main answers: That the Axis is planning another effort to divide the peace-front States, and that Herr Hitler really has been impressed at last with the determination of his opponents to resist further acts of aggression.

British Maintain Firmness

Whichever is the reason, it is unquestionable that the British attitude at the moment is stiffening day by day. The London Times, for instance, not content with urging the Government a few days ago to refuse to consider for a single instant surrendering the Chinese dollars in Tientsin to Japan, says today:

"In this country there are no two opinions left about our duty and our interest. No words can add to the certainty, simple but immensely grave, that Britain with her allies will go to war without the slightest hesitation to frustrate a German assault upon the independence of Poland, whatever may be the attempt to cloak and obscure it with the details of the dispute over Danzig."

The Times also takes up a proposal which already has been mooted by a number of Government supporters that the time has come for the peace-front States to formulate their own peace proposals, among which it cites disarmament, dropping the "Nazi" interpretation of Lebensraum (living space) and restoring the Czech "right of self-government."

The paper says that in return for satisfaction on these points, legitimate Axis aspirations in the colonial field should be met, but through a modern system of "trusteeship" and not by "reverting to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

This Changing World

The World's Fair — Making the Most of a Grand Opportunity, Despite the New Yorkers — A Microcosm of the World at Work

By H. B. Elliston

De Tocqueville noted the American propensity for "joining," but it was left to a native son in Sinclair Lewis to tell the world about the "boosting" that goes with "joining." The greatest boosters' club of all is the association of the home town. Dues come high nowadays in the form of taxation, and local squabbling, in consequence, gets heated. But politics stop at the city limits. For strange company all the dross is forgotten in the glow of remembered pride engendered by the parish pump.

And even on the home grounds you have to be careful about your caviling lest your criticisms be overheard by a super-sensitive repatriate. One such came to an untimely end in one of O. Henry's stories, you remember. He happened to be maligning the purity of the city's water supply in the presence of an exile who'd come back after a lifetime of wandering in foreign parts. The criticism was too much for the cosmopolite, and he fell upon the critic.

In general, however, internecine questioning is the very breath of the go-ahead community. It is only beyond the precincts that my town, right or wrong, becomes the unwritten rule. Hometown, rather. The word used to be a compound (and Webster's is so far behind the sounds as to keep it compound), but now it is really one, and only warmth of feeling could do that.

There must be some exception to every rule. And there is in this generalization. New York City is it. Perhaps the reason is that nobody that anybody ever met was born in New York City. It's a community made up of people who first saw the light elsewhere. All the home towns in America and in the habitable globe are represented there. The amalgam has produced a great city, the greatest among world metropolises. But civic pride remains so thin that they almost cut their own throats with it. It's a city of self-knockers.

* * *

Listen, for instance, to the way New Yorkers talk about their latest glory, the World's Fair. I was almost dissuaded from going out by the knocks I heard from New Yorkers. A sprawling mess, hard on our feet, food prices too high, a carnival of phoniness—the arguments beat on these themes incessantly. I gathered that you had to be a hick or a hayseed in order to get anything at all out of the Exposition.

Well, greatly daring, I sneaked off one day without telling a New Yorker. And I might tell the scoffers that the Fair gave me enjoyment galore, food at reasonable prices, and a perspective on the world's work which I hadn't had before.

I wasn't particularly interested in the world of tomorrow. That's a dream that won't come true till we recognize and understand the world of today. And, heaven knows, we're too purblind to realize the present, let alone the future. This is where the Fair comes in. If, as Walter Bagehot said, what ails the world is lack of imagination, the Fair ekes out our lack by showing us a microcosm of this complex world.

And what is this world out at Flushing meadow? It is unity, interdependence. There you have a spectacle of how we are all working on the same thing. The World's Fair acted upon me like my first view of the Chinese ideograph for the word co-operation. The character looks like a railroad coupling.

* * *

Any exhibit will do to give you the same comprehension of world interdependence. Take the automobile buildings—devoted to a piece of machinery which looks so sleek with its aura of self-sufficiency. Here you find field, mine, and factory together, nation bound to nation, man in an endless and globe-engirdling chain of collaboration with man. Never will you think again that the motorcar is so typically America.

Of course, the World's Fair doesn't exhibit what's wrong with the world. But the implication will come to even the most casual sightseer. Here is a microcosm of the interdependence we've set up as the very condition of our individual being. It's the work of the spiritual man, the research man, the economic man. A great design without any universal plan—complete and harmonious in structure. Yet all of us bring to a viewing of this demonstration of our own individual handiwork some trait or other of the political man in us who is bent upon ripping apart this interdependence. The cacophony of our destructiveness beats up to the very turnstiles of this representation of the world-in-being.

I'm a booster for the city that produced this World's Fair because it makes New York the world's home town.

Revision of Map of Europe Asked by Powers in Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

the old conception of peoples and territories as chattels for exchange."

A Difficult Program

Observers feel that it would not be easy to make such ideas fit in with the German demand for the return of colonies as "of right." Suggestions emanating from Berlin today that Poland has too much coal and must therefore surrender Silesian coal areas to Germany and hand Teschen back to the Czech Protectorate are also regarded as somewhat grandiose. So is the suggestion which is again being mooted at Rome that any peace settlement must give Tunis to Italy.

Meanwhile one concrete fact—and it may mean much or little—is that the Poles and the Danzigers are at last sitting at the same table in an effort to solve the pressing question of the Danzig Senate's attempt to drive out Polish customs officers.

The Poles insist that they have not the slightest intention of withdrawing any of them unless it is in exchange for a renewal of co-operation between the Free City customs officials and the Polish inspectors. If that were arranged the Poles say they would readmit products of Danzig factories which were listed as "foreign" recently as reprisal for Danzig's nonco-operation in customs matters, and would also reduce the number of inspectors to something near the pre-crisis level.

Turkey Seeks Settlement Of Rumanian-Bulgar Issue

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 16—Interest in the Balkans has been much engrossed in the movements of Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch. The Yugoslav leader has just returned from talks with the Italian authorities at Trieste, described as non-political.

The Axis powers, however, were reported to have availed themselves of the opportunity to press for Belgrade's "benevolent neutrality," in the event of a European outbreak.

Premier Cvetkovitch, whose negotiations for a settlement with the Croat leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, were reported to have been indefinitely suspended, is mainly concerned to keep this country completely neutral.

Like Turkey, he has been active in attempting to arrange the differences between Bulgaria and Rumania over the Dobruja, which Rumania holds, in order to bring Bulgaria into a united Balkan peace bloc.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey — Dominant among the confused issues that are shimmering over Turkey's heated political landscape at the moment, figures the problem of Dobruja, Black Sea coastal territory annexed by Rumania from Bulgaria in 1913, and against the return of which King Carol's Government is rigidly opposed.

Ankara has become the legatee of both parties' bequest of mediation, and this country feels, with its responsibilities to Rumania through the Peace Front and its nearness to a wavering Bulgaria, that it is as unprejudiced as any.

For some time, rumors have connected Turkish diplomacy with sponsoring a scheme for Rumania to satisfy Bulgarian desire and prestige by renting the Dobruja to its neighbor for 100 years, during which time Bulgarian autonomy over it would always be subject to the discretion of its Rumanian landlord.

Bulgaria's first reactions left the door open, but Turkish efforts slowed down cautiously when Sofia hinted that, even if the Dobruja question were thus solved by a leasing proposal, there would still remain outstanding claims against Greece.

Settlement Hopes

Settlement hopes receded, and for the time being Rumania's last word has been spoken in Ankara as Rumanian Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu's press chief tells his Turkish colleagues that so far as Rumania is concerned, the problem of Dobruja no longer exists.

Mr. Gafencu's recent visits to Ankara have been concerned mainly with persuading Mr. Saracoglu in the Turkish Foreign Office that Dobruja is too vitally important strategically to become an unnecessary pawn in a diplomatic gambit. Mr. Saracoglu, however, with an ambition to buttress the Balkan Entente with a Black Sea bloc, comprising Turkey, Russia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, foresees an appeased Bulgaria willing to add its signature. Watching Yugoslavia embarrassed by geographical position, and Bulgaria suspicious of Greece, he cannot feel sanguine about the solidarity of the Balkan Entente.

He argues that to maneuver Bulgaria into the Balkan Entente would require its liaison with Rumania and Greece, against both of whom it has complaints. Turkey must find it more practical, therefore, to court Sofia's sympathy toward the proposed Black Sea entente in which Greece would not appear and which would thus reduce Bulgarian objections simply to its Dobruja grievance with Rumania.

But Mr. Saracoglu is discovering that to usher Bulgaria into such a Black Sea "axis" dictates a discretion on his part tending to create a certain impatience in Bucharest.

Eavesdroppers on the Gafencu-Saracoglu conversations in Ankara this month report a Turkish success in convincing Mr. Gafencu that a generous grant of economic, political and minority privileges by Rumania to Bulgaria in Dobruja might thaw Sofia's aloofness to the proposed Black Sea pact.

Thus the conviction that Bulgarian adhesion is essential to Balkan unity is giving Turkey a difficult period of arbitration. It has taken on itself to placate Rumania, clip the thorns of the Dobruja problem, and attach Bulgaria to its new Black Sea front. It is an ambitious program, but Ankara is not dispirited and Mr. Saracoglu's visit to Moscow, coupled with a Turkey-inspired tolerance in Bulgar-Rumanian relations, might very quickly justify this country's optimism.

5 SAILINGS WEEKLY FROM BOSTON TO

YARMOUTH, N. S.

A big, comfortable liner leaves Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5 P.M. (D.S.T.). One-way fare, $9. To Halifax, $16.50 (by st amer and rail). Rail connections at dock for all Nova Scotia points (including Sunday train for Digby, Annapolis Valley points and Halifax).

Special low rates for automobiles accompanied by passengers.

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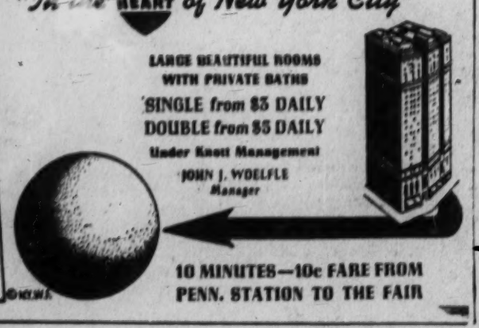

10 MINUTES—10c FARE FROM PENN. STATION TO THE FAIR

Roosevelt Finds No Objection To Second 'Heaven'

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—From a Vanderbilt to Father Divine as a neighbor with no objections from President Roosevelt.

That was the picture today as the Harlem cult leader's secretary made public correspondence between Father Divine and the White House bearing on negotiations for Father Divine's purchase of the palatial 700-acre estate of the late Frederick William Vanderbilt.

The secretary, John Lamb, said negotiations had been carried on secretly, but since President Roosevelt has no objections to the establishment of a second rural "heaven" near his Hyde Park home, the negotiations would be carried on openly.

Mr. Vanderbilt, railroad director and financier, passed on June 29, 1938.

The correspondence began Aug. 7 when Father Divine wrote Mrs. Roosevelt "as a matter of courtesy to ascertain your views on a matter which intimately concerns your Hyde Park home."

This brought from Mrs. Roosevelt a letter saying she had talked with the President who saw "no reason against any citizen of this country buying such property as he wishes to acquire."

For some time, however, she wrote, the President had hoped some public or quasi-public body would acquire the place and preserve it as an arboretum.

Thereupon Father Divine wrote the President that he wished to buy the Vanderbilt estate as a place where he could "receive distinguished guests."

Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, answered with a letter suggesting use of the main floor "as a public museum for the display of forestry, landscaping, and similar exhibits."

Replying yesterday, Father Divine said he would instruct his followers to proceed with the negotiations, and repeated that he wished "to receive distinguished guests and also foreign diplomats and other representatives of the world of affairs, as we hope to bring about a closer relationship between the nations by negotiation."

C. T. S. Keep, President of Previews, Inc., representing the Vanderbilt estate, said no negotiations have been carried on with Father Divine, but would not say whether he would refuse to sell to the Harlem leader.

Fish Fearing War Calls for Truce For Arbitration

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 16 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who flew here from a visit to Germany's Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, says he fears a European war "may break out" Aug. 20 and proposes a 30-day "truce" to prevent it.

Mr. Fish, who is chairman of the United States delegation, came before the Interparliamentary Union Congress today with suggestions for easing the thorny problem of resettling refugees from Central Europe.

"If something is going to be done to prevent war, it must be done within a week," said Mr. Fish in a press interview. "I have seen men on both sides of the two camps. The people really want peace, but the situation has developed to a point where peace talk is considered to be defeatism.

"The United States will keep out of war, if she is not attacked. I cannot see how anybody can beat the British navy, but likewise I cannot see anybody defeating the German and Italian armies.

"If we could gain 30 days peace, war might be avoided this time. During such a truce, the Foreign Ministers of Germany, Italy, France and Britain should meet and seek a way out. If they fail, then arbitration should be attempted."

The Fish nominees for arbitrators: King Leopold of Belgium, King Haakon of Norway and Philippe Etter, President of Switzerland, and as alternative arbitrator, "if the powers would accept him," Premier de Valera of Ireland.

Members of the United States delegation made it clear that Mr. Fish would be acting as a private individual in furthering his peace prescription before the Congress and not in his capacity as Delegation Chairman.

The United States delegation is made up of four Senators and 24 Representatives.

Exits Make Edison Tops in Washington

WASHINGTON (AP) — Charles Edison holds the title of "Acting Secretary of the Navy," but at present he is the top-ranking Federal official in Washington.

President Roosevelt is vacationing at sea in the North Atlantic, and Vice-President Garner is in Texas.

The first five Cabinet members—Secretary Hull, Secretary Morgenthau, Secretary Woodring, Attorney General Murphy, and Postmaster General Farley—also are away.

Congress authorized Mr. Edison to act as Secretary of the Navy until the President chooses a successor to the late Claude Swanson.

Virginia Coal Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Coal production in the Pocahontas district during the week ending Aug. 5 reached a new high for a three-year period, it was announced at Bluefield, W. Va.

Neighbors at Hollywood

Wide World

Orson Welles and Shirley Temple

America's most popular movie star does not seem to be the least bit discomposed by the visit of the man who put on over the air such a realistic portrayal of the "War of the Worlds" that listeners far and wide were upset. Shirley knows it wasn't so.

Flights to New Zealand Test Anglo-American World Service

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Survey flights to New Zealand by both British and American planes, which are expected to be completed within the next two weeks, pave the way for a genuine round-the-world Anglo-American flying boat service—one that actually crosses the Equator twice.

Only mail will be accepted by the two services for the present—by the American company because several trial flights must be taken before passengers are carried, and by Imperial Airways because of a recent order curtailing for the present all long-distance passenger services.

Today the Imperial Airways' 24-ton flying boat Aotearoa took off from Southampton, England, on a 14,000-mile delivery flight to New Zealand. The Aotearoa will inaugurate the Sydney to Auckland trans-Tasman Sea service when she arrives in Australia. Later the Aotearoa is expected to make a survey flight to the Fiji Islands.

Pan American Airways also announced today that beginning Aug. 22 it will start survey flights down over the South Pacific preliminary to opening a route to New Zealand. Permission has just been received from the Civil Aeronautics Authority to start the service. Pan American had already conducted survey flights over this route but CAA regulations require that a new route must be surveyed with the actual equipment which is to be used—the new Boeing Clippers. The route, to take four days elapsed time, as compared with the steamer's 15, will go from San Francisco to Los Angeles, thence to Honolulu, to Canton Island, to Noumea, French New Caledonia, to Auckland, New Zealand.

Final Link in Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The British Imperial Airways Service carrying all first-class mail between Britain and Sydney, Australia, was inaugurated on July 28, 1938. Full provisions were made at that time for continuing the service to New Zealand which was not then inaugurated, owing to the fact that arrangements were incomplete. This deficiency has now been made good and the new flying boat, when delivered, will be able to carry the service across the Tasman Sea. This will be the final link in the world-girdling chain of air services, linking Britain with the United States, Australia, and New Zealand.

The Pan American Airways route plotted across the Pacific from San Francisco to Auckland which would have resulted in an air transport route long in operation by now but for the accident to the Samoan Clipper, January, 1938, was laid out to fit into this pattern of development of air travel.

The turbulent Tasman Sea will ultimately be flown by specially-built flying boats three of which will be placed in operation. They are Imperial Airways "G" class, 24-ton flying boats, identical in appearance with the "C" class already in service on Empire air routes, but capable of carrying an additional 5½ tons pay load and powered by four Perseus sleeve-valve air-cooled engines, each of more than 900 horsepower. The first of them was built in early November. The three to be used on the Australia-New Zealand service are being named Aotearoa (the native name for New Zealand), Australia, and Awarua.

Three Share in Control

The corporation to administer the service, Tasman Empire Airways, Ltd., is a government-owned body with Britain, Australia and New Zealand sharing control.

Meantime the Government has been mapping a radio and weather service to aid the pilots flying the Tasman sea which separates Australia and New Zealand. Radio stations are to be established at Sydney, Australia, Lord Howe Island, Auckland, New Zealand, and Awarua, New Zealand. For some reason Awarua is especially good in reception, as was proved during the World War when many German messages were picked up there at times when no other South Pacific station received them.

Weather reports will be broadcast from Wellington. The procedure followed closely resembled that evolved by the United States, Britain, and Canada for the Atlantic service, though some adaptations have been made to local conditions.

Exchange of Weather Data

There will be regular exchange of weather data and of forecasts between the terminals at Sydney and Auckland and the intermediate island points. Weather zones will be defined and the pilot informed of conditions in each zone before he begins his flight, and at intervals during his progress. Terminals will issue special reports as planes approach them and in event of unfavorable conditions will advise of more favorable landing places. In effect, this means major weather forecasts in Australia will be broadcast every six hours by the Australian Navy station at Canberra as soon as it begins to operate, and that New Zealand reports will be broadcast by the post and telegraph radio station at Wellington. Other stations will have to be established.

In addition to weather broadcasting stations, radio navigational stations will be erected at Sydney, Lord Howe Island, Auckland, and Awarua. The Auckland station will be known as the Musick memorial station and will be housed in a specially designed building on a headland which is being renamed Musick Point in honor of Capt. Edwin C. Musick who perished, with all his crew, in the wreck of the Samoa Clipper.

Successful Year For Cincinnati's Slum Clearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—This City's first slum clearance project, Laurel Homes, has accomplished its purpose according to its first year's record, it was revealed today by Bleecker Marquette, Executive Secretary of the Cincinnati Better Housing League.

All but seven of this project's 1,038 apartments are occupied. Laurel Homes, located near the Union Terminal, has taken 65 per cent of its tenants from the City's worst slum area, the downtown basin, and another 10 per cent from sub-standard hilltop residence sections, Mr. Marquette reported. Some were taken from sections subject to flood.

The majority of these tenants, according to Mr. Marquette's report, are from the low income group with the maximum total income for any family renting these apartments at $1,500 a year with many averaging between $500 and $600 a year and some as low as $300 to $400 a year income for the whole family. Some receive public aid in various forms.

The tenants have kept their apartments in good condition showing a high appreciation of the privilege of living under improved conditions. They have rarely failed to pay their rents.

Laurel Homes is now managed by the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority, a non-profit group, organized by the Better Housing League.

Jobs Stand at 600; Seekers at 10,000

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Ten thousand men and women, some of whom waited more than 24 hours, besieged Cleveland Stadium to register for 600 City jobs. Throughout last night, scores slept in chairs and cots set up on walks. Fifty policemen went to the Stadium as the crowd started to grow from about 1,000 early arrivals to 6,000.

A deputy police inspector said the number of applicants swelled to 10,000 in less than two hours after 25 clerks started to register the job seekers. The jobs were made available under a City Charter amendment placing all unclassified city positions under civil service.

Thanksgiving Day: Will Tradition Or Business Win Out?

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—There may be two Thanksgivings this year.

Tradition-bound New England was largely shocked by President Roosevelt's plan to change the day of Thanksgiving this year from Nov. 30 to Nov. 23.

Heartily approving the President's announcement was Lew Hahn, General Manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, who on Aug. 4 addressed a communication to Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, urging an earlier Thanksgiving as "good for business."

His organization represents some 5,700 department, specialty, and dry goods stores, which were estimated to do well over $500,000,000—or around 15 per cent of the yearly total—in the peak shopping season from Turkey Day to Christmas.

Assuring Effect

Mr. Hahn said the President's move would have an "assuring effect" upon manufacturers and distributors of consumers' goods.

"With a four-week shopping period before Christmas instead of three," he said, "prospects for a strong advance in business activities during the rest of 1939 are considerably enhanced."

But from the tone of authorities most vehemently opposed to the proposed change it appeared there might be a dual Thanksgiving this year.

The State Department in Washington pointed out that governors of individual states have more say about Thanksgiving than the President because his proclamation is valid only in territories and the District of Columbia and among Federal employees.

College football managers saw their schedules upset by the President's announcement.

Bridges Leads Fight

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, who suggested that the President "abolish winter," was something of a keynoter for the New England States, where the whole business began in Pilgrim days at Plymouth, Mass.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, and Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Republicans all, indicated they either would not go along with the New Deal Thanksgiving at all; or as Governor Saltonstall said, "I shall hesitate a long time before I make a change."

An exception was Rhode Island's new Governor, William H. Vanderbilt, who said, "There appears to be some common sense in the (Roosevelt) idea."

Plymouth was shocked. The Board of Selectmen went into special session and declared that the rest of the country might do as it pleased, but that the hearthstone of Thanksgiving was firmly planted; the Plymouth Rockers would have their turkey on Nov. 30.

Thanks for Constitution

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The first Presidential proclamation of Thanksgiving wasn't for the benefit of feasting, full crops, or football, but to give thanks for that political document—the Constitution.

Midway in the year 1789, Elias Boudinot, legislator from New Jersey, got up in Congress and suggested the Nation give thanks for the Constitution and all that it meant. Aedamus Burke of South Carolina denounced the suggestion.

When Burke left off, Thomas T. Tucker, orator from Virginia, took the floor. "Why give thanks," he asked, "until we are sure how it is going to work out?"

Burke and Tucker got some sympathy, but not much voting support. The measure passed, and George Washington proclaimed Nov. 26 as a day for giving thanks for the Constitution.

Retail Foodstuff Prices Show Slight Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average retail cost of food increased 0.3 per cent from mid-June to mid-July, the Labor Department reports. The increase was attributed to higher costs of meats, eggs and dairy products.

The Department said costs of flour, cereal and bakery products declined fractions of 1 per cent. The price of sirloin steak went up, along with most other meats, but bacon, salt pork and lamb went down.

Aid of Bondholders Asked By N. Y. Fair to Meet Debts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Bondholders in the New York World's Fair Corporation have before them today a request by the exposition management that they lend it $1,270,000 already reserved for them from gate receipts so far this year and that they also waive their rights to $2,000,000 in future receipts as an aid to meeting $5,819,014 debts now due.

At the same time, the Fair Corporation announced it was seeking an additional bank loan of $750,000, bringing the total sought to $4,820,000. According to Bayard F. Pope, Treasurer of the Corporation, the bulk of this sum would go toward meeting the $3,500,000 overdue contractors and others. The rest of the money is owed largely on the fair's bonded debt.

Unofficial reports said that more than half of the bondholders had agreed to the Fair's proposition. This agreement was facilitated by the fact that the majority of the debentures are held by banks and by participating corporations rather than by private individuals. A simple majority agreement is sufficient to waive the rights on future gate receipts, but individual shareholders must give their consent before their share of the receipts already set aside may be diverted by the corporation.

Answer on Debts

The corporation's financial statement is seen here as effectively answering widely circulated reports that the fair owed $12,000,000 to contractors alone.

The Corporation's statement attributed its difficulties to unexpectedly high labor costs, especially during the days when it was rushing completion prior to opening and to the drop in attendance under the original estimates upon which the Fair's financing was based.

"Heavy and unanticipated labor costs, due in large part to the necessity of paying extra wages for overtime work, were incurred in the weeks immediately preceding the opening of the Fair on April 30," the statement said.

Federal Appropriations

"The extra costs in excess of the construction budget amounted to approximately $1,450,000. There were also necessary construction costs not anticipated which amounted to approximately $1,250,000. The Corporation expended approximately $1,558,000 in constructing the Halls of Nations for the foreign Governments which were invited by the United States Government to participate in the Fair, and for the utilities, landscaping and other incidentals in connection with these buildings. The Corporation had assurances from the appropriate Federal agency of a Federal appropriation to cover these costs. Such an appropriation was introduced into Congress, but failed of passage."

From April 30 to Aug. 9, the paid attendance was set at 12,866,000 persons, whereas advance estimates had figured on between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 paid admissions during that period. Recent revisions now indicate that instead of the 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 paid admissions originally counted on for the entire season, only 25,000,000 are expected. Even so, the Fair Corporation counts on surplus of a little more than $250,000 for the first year after all debts and obligations are met.

Bund Leader Kuhn Testifies Brother Is High Berlin Judge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—With Fritz Kuhn, President of the German-American Bund, in the witness chair, the Dies Committee ended a long silence today with hearings on subversive activities that at once caught the spotlight of capital attention.

The stocky, square-shouldered German-American leader traced his activities in the United States. Born in 1896, graduate of a German university, Mr. Kuhn left Germany in 1923, went to Mexico, arrived in Laredo, Texas, in 1927, and worked for eight years in the Ford Hospital at Detroit as chemical engineer. He was naturalized in 1934 at Detroit, he said, is married and has two children. His brother is a Supreme Court judge in Berlin.

The present Bund was formed in Buffalo in March, 1936, he said, and he was made first President, where he has served since. For his various positions in connection with the Bund he gets $300 a month, he said. He denied any other source of income.

Mr. Kuhn admitted freely that he was complete master of the Bund's policies, and decided its policies. Membership is limited to citizens of the United States, he said, who must be "Aryans." He said Jews are excluded.

Mr. Kuhn denied emphatically that the order eliminating German citizens from the Bund came from Germany.

Ordered From Germany

An order came from Germany, he agreed, to this effect, but he had already put the program into operation himself. The Berlin order required German citizens to quit political organizations like the Bund. Mr. Kuhn explained he had gone to the German Consul and given him the names of Germans who were members of his organization. He said he did this as a matter of "politeness."

Pressed vigorously by the committee on this point, Mr. Kuhn flared up, and pounded the table. Representative Samuel Dickstein, (D) of New York, was attacking the Bund as a political organization composed of German citizens, he said. The latter were eliminated to "stop that man's mouth!" he shouted.

He said the Bund had membership of about 20,000. He was reminded that the last time he testified before the Dies Committee he said "75-100,000" and was corroborated by his secretary.

"I think that was a little too high," he said.

Mr. Dies intimated strongly that methods which brought criticism last year would be dropped. Blaming sketchy methods on inadequate appropriations of $25,000, and absence of executive cooperation, Mr. Dies pointed out that the Committee now has $100,000 and a large staff of investigators. The evidence of the new witnesses, Mr. Dies said, would be checked and double-checked before it was given to the public. "We have made every effort to eliminate the liars, the perjurers and the crackpots," he explained. "The picture that we will present will be an accurate one and it will be presented without partisanship, prejudice or fear."

Harmony Seems Wanting

Nevertheless, a lack of harmony characterized the background of the new hearing. Failing in efforts to have hearings postponed, two so-called "liberal" members were absent, Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, and Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico. Mr. Voorhis registered his "vigorous protest" against resumption of hearings so soon after adjournment. This left the Committee pretty much in the hands of Mr. Dies and his friends, Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, and Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois.

Discussing the opening Mr. Dies explained that he hoped to give "an accurate picture of the propaganda from foreign countries which are trying to involve us in war."

Eighty per cent of Americans want to remain neutral, he said. "France and England want our active support," he explained, "while the Rome-Berlin Axis would like us to be neutral." He added he hoped to give "an accurate picture of the propaganda from foreign countries which are trying to involve us in war."

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High Mast Fitted to Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DARTMOUTH, Eng.—A 90-foot mast which is made of Columbian pine, one of the largest to be carried by a sailing ship for many years, has been fitted to the R. R. S. Research, nonmagnetic survey vessel now being completed here.

The ship is made entirely of wood, bronze, and other nonmagnetic metals. The wood for the mast, which is 25½ inches in diameter and weighs 9¾ tons, had to be specially ordered from British Columbia, and teak for the hull had to be sent for from Burma.

No steel or iron has been used in the making or equipment of the ship, and the crew will not be allowed to have any personal gear that is made of ferrous material. Razors, penknives, buttons, and boot nails will not be permitted if they are made of steel.

These precautions have been taken to ensure that the instruments used for recording magnetic variation should not be affected by the presence of steel or iron.

Baths on the ship are of teak, cooking utensils are to be of aluminum, and even the paper clips used in the office will be made of brass.

The Research, which is a 770-ton brigantine rigged ship, is to have acceptance trials early next year. The first cruise on survey work will be to the Indian Ocean. The records of the Research are to be at the disposal of all nations.

Montevallo Civic Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVALLO, Ala. — High school boys and girls here are giving the grown-ups some valuable lessons on civic beautification. First, they demonstrated how the premises of a home may be made beautiful, using the lawn of the Girl Scout House as a proving ground. The girls took over the job of showing the oldsters how yard and walks may be kept free from bits of paper and other trash. Part of the plan consists of taking photographs about Montevallo, in this way driving home to citizens the need of using street trash cans.

Behind the Headlines

Panama Canal's strategic value overshadowed by service to peaceful commerce.

Building of the Canal was last great episode in pageant of American imperialism.

Just 25 years ago, on Aug. 15, 1914, the Panama Canal was opened to traffic. Twenty-six years ago, a year before the canal was finished, I rode along what is now the bottom of the big ditch on a construction train, marveling at this man-made canyon in the tropics, the biggest engineering job ever undertaken.

The quarter century that has elapsed since then has wrought such changes as have seldom been seen in so short a time. reviewing my impressions of the unfinished canal, I am struck by the contrasts which 25 years have brought.

A Government Hotel!

One of the show places of the Canal Zone was the new Washington Hotel at Colon, just opened. This was a very nice, modern, comfortable hotel. But the remarkable thing about it was that it was built and operated by the United States Government. Imagine that! The Government in the hotel business! In 1913 that was extraordinary, but nowadays, when the Government is in all sorts of business, there's nothing striking about it.

In recent years, the Government has built so many towns and villages for big construction jobs, such as Grand Coulee, that putting up and running a hotel seems like pretty small potatoes, but in 1913, it made headlines.

End to Imperialism

One can see now, though it wasn't apparent then, that the building of the Panama Canal was the last episode in the pageant of American imperialism that was staged as a curtain-raiser for the twentieth century. It began just before the opening of the new century, with the acquisition, in 1898, of such widely separated colonial dependencies as the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. To link the Atlantic seaboard and the new Caribbean possession with the West Coast and the new territories in the Pacific, the Canal was a necessity.

Gendreau

Through the Canal

But the acquisition of the Canal Zone was the last act in the swashbuckling Richard Harding Davis drama. War came to Europe, and the United States had to get in eventually, but there was no imperialistic motive. The United States didn't expect to get any territory, and it even turned down a proffered mandate for Armenia. The imperialist mood had passed, and it has never returned. American troops marched into Mexico in 1913, but the present good neighbor policy has brought an end to such armed interventions.

French Plans Failed

The Panama Canal was built upon the ruins of a grandiose French scheme for piercing the isthmus. When I was there in 1913, great heaps of French machinery, even little locomotives, lay rusting in the jungle along the new canal route. Tropical creepers had twined themselves about old machines and tools, and were gradually pulling them down into bottomless mire.

De Lesseps, conquer of the isthmus of Suez, had planned a like conquest of Panama, but failed. Where his plans broke down, a very different kind of canal was carried to completion by the United States Army.

Engineering Triumph

There were places in the steep Culebra Cut where engineers battled incessantly not only with slides, but with enormous bulges upward from the bottom of the canal. One saw giant steam shovels lying on their sides. Turned over by an upward surge of the earth beneath them. The weight of mountains on either side of the cut, pressing down upon slimy strata of earth and clay, forced mud sidewise into the excavation, raising mounds and ridges that were even more of a problem than the constant slides from the sides of the cut.

In time, engineering genius overcame all these obstacles, and ships began to ply the waters of Gatun Lake and the new-made canyon into which flowed the Chagres River. More than 100,000 vessels have traveled the canal in its first quarter century.

Mission of Peace

Built for peace, the Panama Canal spent its infancy in an atmosphere of war. Now that rumors of war are again heard in the land, its strategic value is often emphasized. But its greatest service has been, and will always be, to the peaceful commerce of mankind.

Rex Miller

Board Calls New Security Act Inadequate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Social Security Board officials said today that under the revised law, the old-age insurance program sooner or later would cease to be self-supporting and would have to be backstopped by outright Government subsidies.

Because of unpredictable business conditions and inexperience with the program, they declined to guess when this condition would come about or how much of a direct subsidy would be necessary.

But they estimated that along about 1955, payments would so far exceed incoming pay roll taxes that Congress would have to go to the rescue of a dwindling reserve fund.

The situation developed when Congress recently enacted amendments to the Social Security Law which, among other things, abandon plans for a $47,000,000,000 reserve fund by 1980, revise benefit payment schedules, and freeze pay roll taxes at 1 per cent each for employer and employee for the next three years.

In a detailed explanation of the changes, the Board said:

"The old-age reserve account is replaced by an old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund which will be maintained on a substantially 'day-to-day' basis. Since no large reserve will be built up, it is expected that the program cannot be supported entirely by pay roll taxes in the relatively distant future."

An assistant to Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer said the contemplated deficit undoubtedly would not be disposed to increase the present schedule of a maximum tax of 6 per cent—3 per cent each by employer and worker—in 1949.

Board statistics showed that benefit payments would exceed pay roll taxes—under the present schedules—for the first time in 1955. A deficit of $81,000,000 in that year would be offset by an estimated $169,000,000 interest payment on the accumulated reserve. That fund then would be $6,871,000,000, but would be close to the statutory limit.

When the reserve drops to less than three times the highest estimated annual benefit payment total for the succeeding five years, the three trustees must report to Congress. The trustees are the Secretaries of Labor and the Treasury and the Social Security Board Chairman.

June Social Outlay Ebbs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board reported Aug. 15 that expenditures for public assistance and Federal works program wages aggregated $305,219,000 in June, a decrease of 1 per cent from May.

WPA Wage Rise Aids South, Some Northern Areas Lose

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Works Projects Administration workers will receive a monthly average of $2.50 more pay after Sept. 1, but there will be about 500,000 fewer persons on the rolls.

Officials so interpreted an order issued by Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, establishing 60 new wage schedules for five types of employment in three areas.

Colonel Harrington's order was designed to put into effect requirements of the new Relief Act, calling for a general overhauling of WPA wages without changing materially the present national average. That average, Colonel Harrington said, stood at about $53 in June. The new schedules will increase it to about $55.50.

Only Small Increase

Officials said Colonel Harrington did not consider this to be a material increase, since it represented a rise of only about 5 per cent from the old level. Total cost to the Government, they said, actually would be less than now in view of pending cuts expected to bring WPA enrollment down from 2,194,911 on July 26 to about 1,900,000 on Sept. 1.

The new schedule of earnings does not affect a recent requirement that WPA employees must work 130 hours for the monthly wage.

Colonel Harrington emphasized that an increase in the national average did not mean more income for each individual worker. Most of the increases, he said, would be in southern States, particularly in rural regions, while pay rates would remain more or less stationary or decline slightly in northern metropolitan areas.

More for South

For example, he said, unskilled wages in the southern States would jump from $26 to $35 a month for rural laborers and from $40 to $50.70 for urban workers. In northern and western cities of 100,000 or more population, the unskilled wage rate will be $57.20, as against a present schedule of $55 to $60 a month.

In Portland, Maine, Colonel Harrington said, the new and old rate for unskilled outdoor labor will remain stationary at $52 a month, and the skilled labor wage will rise from $75.40 to $81.90.

Conversely, in Boston, unskilled labor will get $57.20 a month, compared with a previous $60.50, and the wage for skilled labor will drop from $93.50 to $89.70.

In Atlanta, Ga., however, unskilled labor will be advanced from $40.30 to $50.70, and skilled from $72.80 to $79.30.

The readjustment, officials said, is an effort to bring all wages more in line with the cost of living. Heretofore, they said, wages had been based primarily on prevailing pay in private industry and on the standard of living.

New schedules, they said, simplified the old wage setup by substituting 60 separate rates for a present total of more than 4,000, many of which vary widely in neighboring communities.

Relief Costs Decline

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—A decline last month in the amount of general relief from public funds in 104 cities was reported today by the Social Security Board.

Reports showed a decrease of 1 per cent in the number of cases receiving such relief and a decrease of 5 per cent in obligations incurred, the Board said.

Sixty-three cities had decreases in obligations incurred. Decreases were from less than 1 per cent to 41 per cent and increases from less that 1 per cent to 30 per cent.

The Board explained general relief from public funds includes all state and local relief in cash and in kind extended to the needy.

Autoists Must Still Register in Oregon

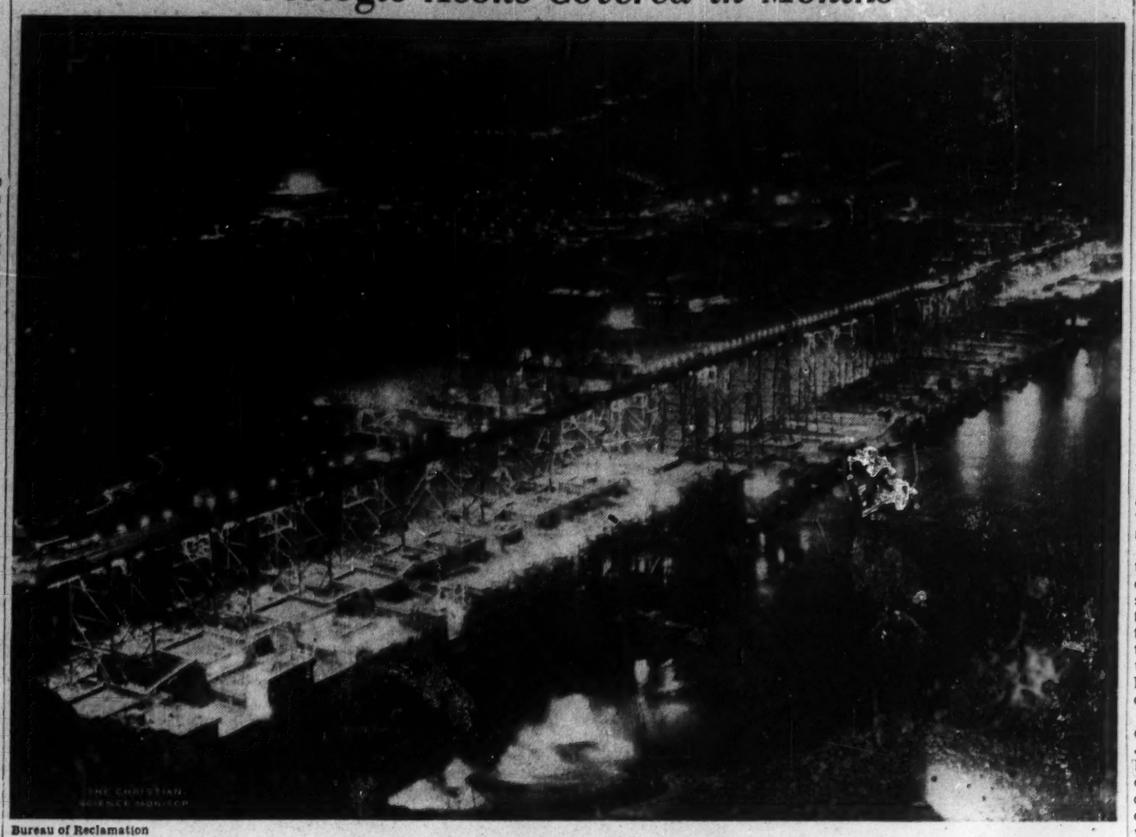
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The recent decision of the State of California to discontinue its border tourist registration stations, and its subsequent request that bordering states do likewise, cannot affect Oregon, Secretary of State Earl Snell has replied.

Oregon's law requires tourists to register their cars within a period of 24 hours after entering the State and a change of this procedure must be made by legislative action. This cannot be done before 1941, unless a special session of the Legislature is called, Mr. Snell said.

California discontinued its stations, according to press reports, because they had proved to be of little value and were "unnecessary annoyances."

Geologic Aeons Covered in Months



Bureau of Reclamation

Works at Coulee Dam by Lamplight

Electric illumination for the night shift keeps the job moving through the 24 hours

Coulee Dam Is Monument To Rise of 'New America'

Rediscovering America
Fourteenth of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

I have been sitting a long time on a wooden bench, in a shaded grandstand, watching the United States. I never have looked upon a grander spectacle. I saw America working for its children. I was at Grand Coulee Dam, where "Americanism" in its best form is being embodied.

This was a moving example of American co-operation and co-ordination. The past and the present were working hand in hand. North and South, East and West were mixing cement shoulder to shoulder Collective action and individual initiative supplemented each other without friction. Engineers of genius and ordinary ditch diggers contributed their best. I saw 130,000,000 Americans giving more than a dollar each to provide some 300,000 of their fellow citizens with the possibility of making a living. At Coulee Dam we Americans are members of a family helping one another. This most gigantic construction ever achieved by man shows what patriotism really means; it is love of Americans for Americans in practice.

Such an example would be inspiring any place, but it is especially needed in the Northwest. As one travels through the vast area comprised in the States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon, he gets the impression of terrible waste. Here are the world's greatest forests, but they are being squandered. At the moment I write this, fires are raging in Yellowstone and California. I have traveled hundreds of miles through burned forests. Every wood is filled with skeletons of stately trees. You simply cannot expect to find a wood intact. And the newspapers contain the charge the fires are incendiary; "Americans burn their own forests!" Nowhere, even in the Balkans, have I seen devastation that could for a moment be compared to this.

Looting of Treasures

As one's thoughts wander over the Far West and Northwest, he is irresistibly reminded of locusts. Men swarmed in here to gobble up things: gold, silver, copper, lead, woods, land. America was a thing to be shorn, stripped, squeezed dry.

Multitudes came to snatch and devour, leaving skeleton forests, empty mines, "ghost towns," desolate farms. Americanism seemed to be the ruthless grabbing of treasures.

Self-indulgence assumed almost unheard-of bounds. "Getting by" became an ethical standard. Self-restraint was rejected. I see that daily as I travel in America's superb trains and see fellow passengers put dust-covered shoes on the seats. I often wonder: "Do they put their shoes on the beds in their own homes?"

When it comes to America, many of us would put our muddy shoes right on the table and boast of it. So this Coulee Dam example of co-operation, of helping America, of assisting one another, rather than trampling upon others in a "gold rush," is uplifting. It shows America growing up.

The Grand Coulee is located in the northeastern part of the State of Washington. This State contains 69,127 square miles, which means it is about three-fifths as large as Italy. Washington has 1,563,396 inhabitants, and Italy 44,000,000 Outside of its three largest cities, Washington contains only 1,000,000 persons, that is, as many as Albania or Estonia or Sardinia.

River Like Miser

Many of these persons are poor because much of Washington is dry and unproductive. There are excellent wheat fields in the east, and timber, fishing, orchards, gardens in the west, but the center is desolate—in places terribly desolate. Riding through it makes you think of riding through a desert. However, one of the greatest rivers in the world, the Columbia, winds through this desert, carrying its largest volume of water during the summer time, exactly when it is most needed. But it flows deep in a rocky canyon, giving none of its moisture to hundreds of thousands of parched acres on either side.

Through scores of centuries the mighty Columbia has gathered the melting snows of a boundless inland empire, clasped them in its arms like a miser, and rushed headlong through the dark crevice to the sea, giving no drop for hundreds of miles to orchard or to field. In July and August it pours almost as voluminous a stream into the Pacific as the Mississippi does into the Gulf of Mexico, but almost all of this has been wasted. During much of its course it gives no shade, quenches no thirst, provides no food for man or beast. As you look over a black and withered Washington waste you never would dream that deep amid its bare lava rocks thunders a river that could turn a nation's mills, light half a continent, and provide bread for 10,000,000 people.

But in America no treasure lies long hidden from the eyes of man, and years ago engineers saw that if Columbia's waters could be brought out of that cavernous black gorge they could convert a cracked and blistering waste into a garden.

Too Big for State

However, that was too great a task for the State of Washington Damming the Columbia is like putting a cork in Vesuvius, or straightening a streak of lightning It is one of the greatest engineering feats ever undertaken. Coulee Dam equals 20 of the largest dams in America.

This block of steel and cement will be so great, when finished, that Boulder Dam could be stowed away in one end of it, with an Egyptian pyramid in the other. If it were hollow it could contain all the people in the United States, packed as in a New York subway. The cement in it would build a four-track highway from Seattle to New York and back to San Francisco, or a sidewalk four times around the earth. It will push the water back 151 miles to the Canadian border. It will be about a mile long at the top and 500 feet thick at the base. It will create the largest artificial lake in the world, but even so it will not lift the water to the top of the canyon. If the dam were made high enough for that, the lake would extend far into Canada, submerging whole towns, which, of course, is out of the question. So, even after the dam is completed, the water will have to be raised 280 feet more and pumped into another artificial lake, 27 miles long and two wide. The basin for this, called the Grand Coulee, was made thousands of years ago by one of the most spectacular acts in the history of glacial and water erosion. It stands ready at hand and within three years will be filled with enough water to irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land. So powerful will be the 12 pumps feeding it, they will be able to fill the reservoir in 20 hours. They could pump almost any American river dry—simply sucking it out of its bed. The electric current driving them is so much like a stroke of lightning that it has to be regulated by long-distance control.

However, the Columbia River is so voluminous that only one tenth of its water will be used in this irrigation plan, and barely another tenth in creating power to raise the first tenth. Four-fifths of the current will still be free for other power, irrigation, and navigation projects.

No pictures, description, or figures give an adequate idea of this undertaking. Think of all the millenniums man has lived and all the empires he has founded, then recall that he never conceived anything comparable to this. Picture all the pyramids, cathedrals, temples, the Tower of Babel, and the Colossus of Rhodes, then reflect that, as far as size goes, none can be placed beside this.

This means Americanism—this and not the brutal grabbing of gold nuggets, not the ravenous destruction of fabulous forests. Buffalo Bill was a very useful American, so was every pioneer who dared come west. That frontier spirit is one of our richest heritages But now Americanism expresses itself in a different way. We see a different kind of pioneer. Then it was rugged individuals against wilderness and Indians; now it is heroes of co-operation against waste, injustice, class hatred, graft. Coulee Dam is a symbol of the new pioneers, bringing hope, faith, prosperity to a famous frontier.

All Co-operate

Here all states co-operate. They build this dam not merely for Washington, but for farmers throughout all America who may wish to settle here. The past co-operates with the present. Thomas Jefferson brought this vast northwest area to our country. The isolationists of his time, east of the Alleghenies, were opposed, but he did not falter. He had a great vision, he dared work for it, and he performed an inestimable service for us all. Another President, more than a century and a quarter later, dared to launch this project in this wilderness. Many have objected, but when central Washington blooms as a rose, posterity will give him thanks.

Here the Federal Government works together with the State Government, farmers will collaborate with laborers, private firms follow state plans, capitalism and collective control go hand in hand. This is the way the American spirit now expresses itself.

Monument to Americanism

Outpourings about co-operation sometimes seem like palaver and platitudes. But Coulee Dam is not palaver; it's a reality, reaching 209 feet through the mud to granite and 350 feet into the air. Thomas Jefferson is a reality, so is the State of Washington, so is the United States, and so is the American spirit. Coulee Dam is made by a democracy. Its construction camp is a Babylon. Every tongue of Europe is spoken here. But they've blended into the American tongue; and Babylon is ordered by the American spirit.

This is the grandest monument a democracy ever made in steel and stone; it is erected by free men, for free men, under the direction of free men. It is a superb example of voluntary co-ordination. Let every American look at it, sit humbly before it, and consecrate himself anew to a social system that can build such things without the whip of a Pharaoh, the firing squad of Communism, dungeons of Naziism, or prisons of Fascism. Americanism is brotherhood. Coulee Dam represents brothers helping each other.

Bridges Hearing Is Given Lecture On Communism

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16 (AP)—The little dining-room on Angel Island where aliens have eaten many an anxious meal was again turned into a classroom for expounding Marxist and Communistic doctrine yesterday at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing.

Dr. Harold Chapman Brown, professor of philosophy at Stanford University since 1914, called by the Bridges defense, read a prepared statement about the theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

The Government is trying to deport Mr. Bridges on grounds that he is a member of the Communist Party—which he has denied—and that the Party advocates violence.

The defense declared it had no alternative than to introduce testimony by Dr. Brown on Communism and its tenets.

Thomas B. Shoemaker, chief of the Government's counsel, immediately objected. Mr. Shoemaker said he would not grant that the theory of Marxism had anything to do with the current case, and that the Government was not interested in the ultimate aims of Marxism but in the method of carrying the aims into effect.

"The issue in this case, of course," interrupted Examiner James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, "is whether or not the Communist Party advocates the overthrow of the Government by force and violence or whether this Communist Party is an organization which distributes pamphlets which teach, advise, or advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

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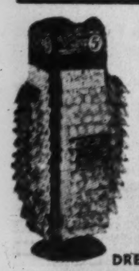

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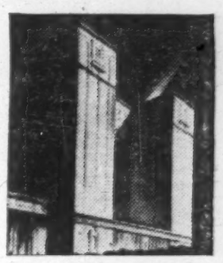

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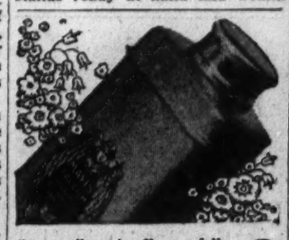

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Britain Extends Defense Plan Of Plenty of Oil for Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Expanding the Navy, storing vast reserves of oil, preparing for the rationing of gasoline and intensifying research into substitute fuels, Britain is turning its attention to the security of its oil supplies as a further strengthening of its preparedness plans.

Scarcely had the Government made public its detailed scheme for controlling the use of gasoline and other oil products in wartime, than a further addition to the already swollen naval building program was recently announced, an increase totaling 180 new warships for sweeping the seas of mines and undertaking anti-submarine patrols. Experts declare that these two announcements cannot be disassociated, the one being complementary to the other.

Now it is known that in South Wales considerable and successful research has been made into the use of producer-gas for private automobiles, and coal-gas cars, with miniature gas-producing furnaces hidden under the engine cowling, are already running in the streets of Cardiff.

Although it would be theoretically possible to produce a very large proportion of Britain's oil needs at home by the distillation of coal, the Government feels that Britain's command of the seas is sufficiently strong to insure adequate supplies in the event of an emergency.

Rapid Rise of Mechanization

Just how immense are these needs can be appreciated when it is realized that, proportionately, Britain's growing army is the most highly mechanized in the world. The "Continental Field Army" of 36 divisions is on a fully mechanized basis, and comprises not "foot sloggers" with rifles but motor-transported columns with machine guns and tanks. All these troops have to have full supplies of gasoline to be effective. The urgency of large stocks of gasoline for the Air Force, and even larger stocks of oil for the almost entirely oil-fired fleet, can be readily appreciated.

In time of emergency the Petroleum Department, which is part of the Mines Department, is to be the executive for general control of the supply and distribution of petroleum products, and the necessary plans have been made in collaboration with the oil industry.

The Minister is to regulate the use of goods and passenger vehicles and is to be responsible for rationing their supplies of petrol and oil. The Board of Trade is to be the executive department for the control of tanker tonnage.

In the case of petroleum products other than motor fuels, supplies to industrial users are to be regulated by a priority system designed to insure that, in the event of a temporary shortage, the supplies available will be directed to those firms whose activities in war are of the greatest importance to the nation.

Two Methods of Rationing

There are to be two schemes for rationing—one for all private cars and one for goods and passenger service vehicles.

Already 35,000,000 petrol coupons and 7,500,000 ration books for commercial vehicles have been printed. These books and coupons have been sent to the various districts and are ready for issue should it become necessary for the scheme to be brought into operation suddenly.

Owners of private cars are to be given a ration related to the horsepower of their cars. Those who consider this ration is not enough for essential needs will be able to state their case to a divisional petroleum officer. This officer will have the power to grant an additional allowance if he thinks it is justifiable.

Secret storage pumps have been established in various parts of the country, most of them above ground, since the Government experts prefer the spreading of risk, by using numerous small depots, with widely spaced tanks, rather than a few large underground stores.

Protective Fleet Enlarged

Reserve stores are not enough to guarantee the security of the country, and the Navy is charged with the duty of seeing that a continual volume of oil supplies reaches this country. For this reason Britain is strengthening its anti-submarine fleet beyond all forecasts.

The recent supplementary program includes 107 trawlers for minesweeping and anti-submarine duty. Of these 87 are to be on duty shortly as they will not be new vessels, but commercial trawlers purchased and converted. In addition 56 new vessels for patrol are to be constructed. It is perhaps significant that of the 180 new ships, only 17 are to be for the service of the fighting fleet—10 fleet minesweepers, 6 boom defense vessels, and one cable ship. And this is not the end. It is announced that further additions are contemplated.

Fear of submarines is rapidly diminishing in Britain. This is not merely on account of the size of the anti-submarine patrols, but because, in the words of Earl Stanhope, First Lord of the Admiralty, Britain alone "has apparatus with which to hunt submarines and make certain of finding them."

Royalty at Rover Meet

© International

Prince Amanuel **Prince Gustav Adolf**

These royal representatives of Liechtenstein and Sweden, respectively, attended the meeting in Scotland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRIEFF, Scotland—Delegates from 32 countries recently met at historic Monzie Castle, in Perthshire, to attend the third session of the Rover Scouts bi-yearly conference.

Nearly 4,000 representatives of Rover Scouts, which constitute a branch of the Senior Scout movement, met for the purpose of fostering friendship, to discuss various phases of scouting and its relationship to civic and governmental agencies, and to engage in activities connected with scouting.

Every two years there is one of these so-called Moots, or conferences, and they alternate with the World Scout Jamboree. Four years ago the Moot was held in Switzerland, and two years ago in Sweden. To complete the agenda for those who were able to remain in the Highlands after the Moot concluded, a number of tours to other parts of Scotland have been arranged.

Scout Brotherhood Extended In Spite of World Unrest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Despite the unrest in the world, the membership of the Boy Scout Movement has gone ahead—in fact, the number of Scouts in nearly every country has increased. This was disclosed at the Tenth Biennial International Conference which took place in Edinburgh recently when the World Rover Scout Moot was transferred from Crieff to Edinburgh.

The Movement, which includes 56 Scout Associations registered and recognized by the Boy Scouts International Bureau representing 48 countries, shows an active world membership of 3,305,149. The Boy Scouts of Great Britain include those of the British Empire, with the exception of India and South Africa, which are separately registered.

The Scout Movement lost a great number of its members by the disbandment of the Scout Association in Austria, an active and enthusiastic Association; the reduction of effective Scouting in Czechoslovakia; and the disaffiliation of the Boy Scouts Nationaux d'Haiti. The formation of the National Youth Organization in Japan has absorbed the greater proportion of their Boy Scouts, and Rumania has resigned from direct affiliation since the formation of the Straja Tarii, a movement which includes all youth organizations in the country and Boy Scouts.

The increase in other Scout Associations sets off these losses—the World total being increased by 493,075. America now has the greatest number of members with 1,271,900. The British Empire (excluding India and South Africa) shows the next highest total with 698,885.

It was stressed at the Conference that the Tenth International Scout Conference was one of the most important gatherings taking place, its aims being to promote Unity and Understanding in World Scouting; to consider problems and the development of the Scout Movement; and so through its members get a better understanding with the peoples throughout the world.

One of the last features of the Moot and Conference was the decision to hold the next World Jamboree in France in July, 1941.

N. Y. Milk Strike Splits Dairy Units

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—A strike of the Upstate New York's Dairy Farmers Union entered its second day Aug. 16 with conflicting claims of effectiveness and charges the Union aimed to destroy the Federal-State milk price-fixing order.

Archie Wright, General Chairman of the Union, which seeks to raise prices to producers by withholding milk, said the amount withheld could not be estimated, but added the strike "started with a bang."

In Syracuse, N. Y., however, Charles H. Baldwin, Executive Secretary of the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., claiming to represent 45,000 producers, asserted only 13 per cent of the plants in the milk shed were affected, "many very slightly."

Mr. Baldwin charged the strike is "a well planned plot to set the dairy farmers back 25 years in the progress of milk marketing" and added: "The Union would scrap the price-fixing order producers fought so hard to obtain and return to a method of making and collecting prices by monthly strikes."

Bethlehem Hit By Labor Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Board has ruled that employee representation plans of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa., constitute Company projects in violation of the Wagner Act.

The Board Aug. 15 ordered their disestablishment in plants at Lackawana, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md., and six Pennsylvania cities—Johnstown, Lebanon, Bethlehem, Rankin, Leetsdale, and Steelton.

The Board said it found that "Bethlehem engaged in a long course of interference to insure the fact that they (the plans) would remain the chief form of representation of its employees." The plans were instituted shortly after the World War.

In Buffalo, N. Y., E. J. Lever, National Director of the Bethlehem division of the steel union, said his organization would press for collective bargaining recognition by the Bethlehem Steel Company "within two weeks."

'Slow—Cat Zone'

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Edmond H. Foss, petitioning as "a man who is owned by four Persian cats"—said they insist on playing in the street and he wants to protect them with a traffic sign: "Slow—Cat Zone."

He told the city council about it.

Martin P. Crause, Deputy Road Engineer, investigating why Mr. Foss could not restrain his cats from making a catwalk of the roadway, said he found Mr. Foss really is owned by the cats.

"They climbed into the chairs, and we had to sit on the floor during my visit," Mr. Crause reported.

Belgian Payments To Jobless Fund Cut Relief Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Compulsory insurance against unemployment is to lighten the burden which payment of relief for jobless has hitherto imposed upon Belgium's Treasury.

Statistics recently issued by the Ministry of Labor show that during the past five years unemployment has cost Belgium many millions of francs.

In 1934, the first year under review, there were 236,000 jobless in Belgium; they cost the Treasury 986,000,000 francs ($32,900,000). Sums varying between 827,000,000 francs and 622,000,000 francs a year were spent during the next four years.

This year, however, contributions from employers and workers are going to relieve the Treasury of some of this expense. Expenditure is estimated at 900,000,000 francs, but of this 130,000,000 will be contributed under the new compulsory scheme.

Royal Train to Get Two New Coaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two new coaches for the Royal Train are to be built at the Wolverton Carriage and Wagon works of the London Midland and Scottish Railroad, it is announced here.

These coaches are to replace the existing vehicles which were built at Wolverton 36 years ago for the use of King Edward VII, who expressed a desire for a train on the lines of a "luxury yacht."

The new coaches are to be in advance of anything so far seen on British railroads. In addition to up-to-date traveling quarters for the King and Queen, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret are expected each to have a bedroom of their own. Their suite is also to include a day room, a bathroom and a room for their nurse.

Mr. Brian O'Rorke, a New Zealander, is to be responsible for the interior decorations.

Although all the four main line British railroads have special stock which they use for royal journeys, the L. M. S. Royal Train is used by Their Majesties for all long distance trips, regardless of the particular railroad over which they may be traveling.

Arts Club Closes In Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Founded in 1879, and visited by famous figures in theatrical circles and in the world of art, music, politics, and literature, the Manchester Arts Club has closed its doors for good. Mr. Henry Watson, founder of the city's music library, often composed special music for "gala" nights at the club, which gave hospitality to Clara Butt, Sir Frank Benson, Buffalo Bill, Sir H. Beerbohm Tree, Lord Balfour, Marie Lloyd, Sir John Forbes-Robertson, and a host of others.

During recent years, however, the club's membership steadily dwindled, more and more persons tending to spend their leisure hours in suburban surroundings rather than in the city itself. Club treasures and effects were sold by auction. These included a collection of old playbills, signed portraits of stage celebrities, a grand piano, a visitors' book with many famous autographs, and three volumes of press cuttings tracing the history of the Club.

Sale of Old Rails To Japan Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif.—Church and civic leaders of Fresno are voicing their disapproval of the sale of about 2,000 tons of old street railway rails to the Japanese Government, presumably for conversion into war material. Street cars were recently discontinued here in favor of busses and the tracks were removed with the assistance of the WPA.

Approximately one-half of the rails thus removed were sold to a second-hand dealer who resold them to a Japanese exporter in Seattle.

One Fresno citizen, Edward Hertweck, suggested that the remaining rails be purchased by individuals and used as guard rails along the highways. He offered to buy three tons himself to start the movement and said he would be willing to pay even a higher price than $12.05 a ton "just to keep the Japanese from getting it."

Czech Areas: What of the Future?

Complete submission by Czechs or autonomy for them held inevitable outcome.

Second of Two Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, German Bohemia—Wherever one travels in the "Protectorate" today, the outstanding impression is that present conditions cannot continue—that either the "disloyal" Czechs must submit completely or they must obtain the rights and privileges inherent in the term "autonomy."

When the German troops marched into Prague it was stated that they had come "for the protection of the life and possessions of all the inhabitants" and that their presence was essential to the restoration of law and order. Four months have shown that the "all" did not include Jews or Czechs prominent under the old regime. Moreover, while the Reich's reconstruction work has not been going long, it has not yet shown itself to be of such a nature as to win co-operation with the Czechs.

A Heavy Handicap

The German is starting with a heavy handicap in the deep-rooted Czech belief that the Teuton never intends to co-operate on equal terms with any other nation—least of all with a Slav people. This is the interpretation of the events of the past few months given by most Czech observers. The German disregard of the often enunciated ideals of self-determination has sown a seed of suspicion which has been nourished by the repressive actions of the following months.

The appearance of street names such as Horst Wessel, to replace those of national heroes like Masaryk, the "voluntary" contribution by the city of Prague of 300,000 Czech crowns (approximately $16,000) to enable the local Hitler Youth to visit the Baltic Sea and the Alps at a time when Czechs can only pass the frontiers with difficulty, the compulsory revision of Czech schoolbooks at an estimated cost of 140,000,000 Czech crowns, the presentation to the local authorities of the bills to pay the exhibition of "practical socialism" in the form of soup kitchens after the German occupation last March, and the establishment of National Socialist "cells" in purely Czech districts are but a few indications of moves that are making the situation more untenable for the Czechs.

Independence Repressed

The repression of Czechoslovak independence during the past nine months has led to some serious thinking among the young Czech leaders as to whether the future of their former State lies not in independence of the sort which they enjoyed for 20 years, but in the guarantee of far-reaching political, economic and cultural autonomy within some greater European unit. This was the ideal of Frantisek Palacky, their great historian and patriot in the 19th century, and it may have much to offer for the future.

But from the German point of view, the significant fact is that because of the way in which the Czech has been treated, he is being forced to believe that National Socialism leaves him no alternative but to struggle for independence once more, or, failing that, for inclusion in a greater political unit which will not be directed from Berlin. One meets with much wishful thinking as to the probability of an early change from present conditions, particularly through Germany's defeat in war. On the other hand, it is no secret that many leaders fear that if the present "war-peace" conditions continue, England will have granted de jure recognition of the "Protectorate" before the end of 1939.

Since the Czechs have been deprived of their arms, their political system made even more farcical than that in the Third Reich, with their President and Cabinet as mere figureheads, and all forms of political expression denied them, it is clear that national aspirations will tend to show themselves most plainly in cultural and religious spheres. The theater, music and literature will again serve the national cause as they did under Tyl, Smetana and Jirasek, and the Hus tradition of national justice and personal morality will again be a source of inspiration.

Political Exiles

At the moment, the Czech exiles who are working outside this country for a change in conditions here are threatened with outlawry and deprivation of their citizenship and personal fortunes. These exiles, Dr. Jiri Havelka, the acting Premier, recently declared, had no right to act on behalf of the Czech people, and everything would be done to "check those influences attempting to drive our people into new adventures, the ultimate outcome of which would be nothing less than the destruction of the nation." Such a statement presumably was issued at the behest of the German authorities here.

The test today is for the German. With all the external forces at his disposal, what is he going to make of a country which was one of the few real democracies in the whole of Europe nine months ago? He has not been slow to tell the Czech what he expects of him, but as yet he has not indicated in word or act that he is willing to treat the nation with anything like the treatment the National Socialist demanded from the western democracies. Neither the problem of Bohemia-Moravia nor that of any other part of central Europe where minorities have to live side by side can ultimately be settled by mere force. The past of Prague or any of the other great cities of this part of Europe is the result, not merely of this culture or that, it is also the result of mutual co-operation. And such co-operation, it would appear, will have to come again before true peace will be established here.

By a Staff Artist

The map shows Moravia and Bohemia almost completely hedged in by Reich territory.

Prague honors heroes of past with flowers as gesture of opposition to Reich rule.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, German Bohemia — One way in which reaction of the people of Prague against German annexation of Bohemia-Moravia has found expression is in honoring their national heroes with flowers.

Three or four national memorials have been singled out for these tributes. The first was the tablet commemorating the execution of 27 national heroes by Hapsburg invaders in 1621 in the historical Old Town Square. All classes of people brought gifts of flowers to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier close by.

They took them, too, to the John Hus monument on the same square, erected, in spite of Austrian disapproval, to freedom of conscience. The equestrian statue of St. Wenceslas in front of the Bohemian Museum was another place of pilgrimage.

One foreigner, however, received the same homage from Prague inhabitants. This was President Wilson whose statue faces the railroad station which bears his name. This demonstration in favor of American ideals of liberty, however, found little favor in the eyes of the German authorities; it was promptly stopped by the police.

The name of the Wilson railroad station, it is rumored, may soon be officially altered, and it is considered not unlikely that even the Wilson statue will be dubbed an interference with some new arrangement of Prague traffic, and removed.

Old Northwestern Observatory Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — After 50 years at the same stand, Northwestern University's Dearborn Observatory is being moved 600 feet south and east to make room for the new technological institute now under construction.

The telescope lenses have been stored in underground vaults, and the telescope lashed to the walls. The most delicate instruments have been moved out of the building.

Test borings indicate that the new location is directly over an old creek bed, which will give the building a firm foundation on a dense clay substratum. Members of the Department under the direction of Dr. Oliver J. Lee will see that the telescope is realigned on an exact north-and-south axis.

Youngster Rescued From Lonely Island

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (AP)—The commander of the Ecuadorean cruiser "President Alfaro" radioed here Aug. 15 that he had found a 10-year-old boy living alone on one of the lonely Galapagos Islands far off the coast of Ecuador.

The boy's name was given as Jose Perez. The captain said the youngster told him he came to the islands three years ago with a family, but ran away into the interior because of ill treatment. He had been living on seaweed, plants and roots. He will return to Guayaquil on the cruiser.

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Drive Pushed by Dominion To Restore and Save Woods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—By report of the Department of the Interior, the total forest area of Canada in 1938 was 1,223,522 square miles, or 35.3 per cent of the total land area. Nine-tenths of it is owned by either the Dominion or by Provincial Governments, and about 12 per cent of it has been permanently set aside in forest reserves and parks.

Of the timber, estimated at 273,656,000,000 cubic feet, the average amount cut annually for use during the 10-year period, 1927-36, was 2,550,000,000 cubic feet; fire annually wiped out 568,000,000 cubic feet, and further depletion through storm and other causes brought the total average amount of forest loss each year to 3,818,000,000 cubic feet. The Department proposes a solution for so unsatisfactory a condition as follows:

Segregation of all lands which are valuable only for timber production.

Confining of settlement to truly agricultural areas.

Preservation of forest lands exclusively for the growing of trees.

Loss due to forest fires is in a large measure controllable, it is contended, and the Forest Service of the Dominion is carrying on research in this matter at experimental stations. Each province has its forest-fire fighters. Ontario protects its 100 million acres of bush with 570 portable fire-fighting units, 109 trucks, 39 motor boats, 800 canoes, 4,000 miles of telephone line, 175 steel lookout towers, and 28 transport and semi-transport aircraft operating from 17 different bases. One of the transport airships in the service can load 10 men and equipment and have the ship off the water in a few seconds.

The need is seen of educating the public to play its part; for carelessness comprises a large factor in fire losses. The fire hazard in Ontario has increased with spread of the mining industry and with increase of tourist travel.

Under the National reforestation project, shared jointly by the Dominion and Provinces, some 500 jobless young men have been placed in 40 camps throughout the Province of Ontario under the direction of experienced foresters. The young men are cutting trails and are timber cruising under expert direction.

Efforts are being made to replace what has been lost, wasted, or burned, and the Dominion Government has arranged for reforestation. It maintains nurseries at Berthiéville and Grand-Mère in Quebec; at Indian Head and Sutherland in Saskatchewan for growing trees for wind-breaks and shelter belts; and at St. Williams, Orono, and Midhurst in Ontario.

Any citizen may have 3,500 trees, and more at $4 a thousand. He may also have 500 spruce and cedar for wind-breaks. The recipient is responsible only for express charges. In 1905, 10,000 trees were distributed; in 1910, 500,000; in 1927, over 7,000,000. Trees planted permanently in 1933 totalled 7,817,342 and in 1934 nearly 15,000,000.

Furthermore, the Government will supply and plant trees free for any municipality which buys and fences a small tract of land suitable for demonstration purposes. The Department will also assist a County in reforestation of waste land, providing the County buys not less than 1,000 acres. The Department takes it over, manages it for a period of 30 years, and the County may then resume ownership by paying the cost to the Province without interest. It may relinquish claim to the tract on payment by the Department of the original price, or share equally the cost of management and earnings of the forest with the Department.

America Hopes to 'Discover' Columbus

Wide World: Courtesy the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography

Expedition to Retrace Course of Early Trans-Atlantic Navigator

1. Columbus crossing the ocean. 2. Three-masted ketch Capitana as it appeared at its Brooklyn, N. Y., berth while being fitted for the voyage to retrace the routes followed by Columbus. 3. Christopher Columbus. 4. Prof. Samuel E. Morison (left), Capt. Paul Hammond (center), and Sailing Master Jarlilo Walter (right) talking over plans for the Harvard Columbus Expedition. Professor Morison is in command of the expedition.

Socialized Medicine Runs Into Snag in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's Socialist Government advanced another step toward placing its complete plan for social security and medical care in operation when it announced all hospital fees would end as from July 1.

The step was the third major move toward carrying out the full legislated into existence last year legislated into existence alst year and which was endorsed by the country at the general election last October. The first step was the granting of all the intricate system of pensions provided for in the new law from April 1. The second was the beginning of maternity bonuses to all from May 15. The third was the rushing through of the hospital benefit system six months before public health authorities held it could be set up.

A serious hitch in the Socialists' health plan is their yet unfinished feud with the doctors who have almost unanimously refused to serve under the present plan. For months the doctors, through their organization, the British Medical Association, campaigned against the socialized medicine scheme. They had no opportunity to advise on drafting the law, and were then invited to register as willing to practice under it. Almost without exception, they declined.

The Government, it is clear, did not take the early protests of the doctors seriously. It held that when the time of registration came enough medical men would break ranks to make it possible to operate the social security plan. And that might possibly have happened had not the Government raised difficulties in its drafting of the contracts it invited the doctors to sign for the maternity benefits. Some of the regulations were considered quite unreasonable. The medical men therefore rejected a scheme which would, as a matter of fact, have increased the earnings of most of them. Only 25 doctors out of approximately 1,000 in the country signed contracts under the maternity scheme.

The inducement held out by the Government, especially to the country doctors, was a certain income of £1,500 a year if they would work under the social security plan. But the doctors feared they would have to work under supervision, laden with an incalculable amount of work and the health scheme accordingly ran into new difficulties.

The Government declares it is intolerable that the people should be prevented from enjoying a free medical service. The doctors claim they are considering the welfare of the patient before themselves.

Health Minister Peter W. Fraser declares that unless there is surrender by the medical men he will set up a State medical service.

What the Government means by this State medical service is not clear. It is held here in some circles it would import doctors from the United States until it had brought over a sufficiently large number to break the opposition of the British Medical Association.

Actors Are Urged to Reinstate Rivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16—The American Federation of Labor's Executive Council sought to settle the theatrical unions' dispute today by asking the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, parent body of all performers' unions, commonly known as the "Four A's," to take back their ousted affiliate, the American Federation of Actors, headed by Miss Sophie Tucker, and by telling the Stage Hands' Union to withdraw the charter it had issued to this actor unit.

The "Four A's" Negotiating Committee hailed the Executive Council's statement as a distinct victory, but objected to a few points it contained. The proposal was presented to the International Board of the "Four A's" meeting in New York, for acceptance or rejection. Spokesmen for the American Federation of Actors accepted it last night.

The Executive Council began with a detailed recognition of the "Four A's" jurisdiction over "all performers in the amusement and entertainment world." Thus it rejected the jurisdiction over actors claimed by the International Alliance of Theatre Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators, which adopted and chartered the American Federation of Actors. In fact, it ordered the latter union to drop the American Federation of Actors and the A. F. A. to withdraw.

Actors' Power Is Upheld

The preamble also upheld the autonomy and self-governing rights of the "Four A's" as an international union, including their right to expel the American Federation of Actors, as they recently did, although the Council held that the expulsion was far too drastic and unjustified.

Thereafter the Council went into recommendations which William Green, President of the A. F. of L., later indicated would amount to a decision that may be enforced upon the "Four A's" if necessary by such means as suspending or revoking charters and chartering new bodies.

"Four A's" spokesmen replied that, having recognized the "Four A's" jurisdiction and autonomy, the Executive Council was barred from imposing orders.

The Council's recommendations called for reinstating the American Federation of Actors in the "Four A's" family, lifting all the suspensions which the "Four A's" and its affiliates, like the Actors' Equity, have imposed upon the American Federation of Actors officers and members and reinstating all the latter group's officers.

This would include Ralph Whitehead, A. F. A. Executive Secretary, to whom the "Four A's" have objected.

To Be Run by Committee

The Executive Council softened this blow, however, by ruling that the American Federation of Actors officers really had no power and recommending that the organization be run by a committee of 10 for the next 90 days, until an election could be held.

The Executive Council called upon the "Four A's" to withdraw the charter they granted to the American Guild of Vaudeville Artists, headed by Eddie Cantor, to take over the former field membership of the A. F. A. The "Four A's" Committee replied that "the organization of the Cantor group would continue as before until their board 'decides.'"

The Executive Council held that the "Four A's" setup was all wrong in requiring actors "to pay initiation fees and dues to several branches of the 'Four A's'."

"This does not tend toward unity in organization, much less to the security of the individual actor, because punishment by one branch forecloses engagement in any other branch and without redress," it held.

Mr. Green added that "a player should be permitted to follow the profession without having to join all these different unions"—radio, screen, stage, vaudeville and so on.

"When a player passes from one branch to another, he must join it, even though doing the same act and singing the same song," he said.

Senate Seat Loss Seen

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, forecasts a possible Democratic loss of half dozen Senate seats in next year's election. Senator Logan listed as the seats "we are liable to lose" those held by Senators Burke of Nebraska, Chavez of New Mexico, Donahey of Ohio, Gerry of Rhode Island, Guffy of Pennsylvania, and Maloney of Connecticut. He told reporters there would be "a hard fight in Indiana," where Senator Minton, the Democratic whip, is seeking reelection.

Was Columbus Great Sailor or Landlubber?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 — Was Christopher Columbus really a great sailor, or just a wharf-born landlubber with a big idea?

American historians and sailors in an expedition led by Prof. Samuel E. Morison of Harvard are going to trace the 1492-94 cruises of Columbus and find out. He blazed the way for others to follow, the English to Jamestown, Va., and Plymouth, Mass., the Dutch to New Amsterdam, the French to Louisiana, and the Portuguese to Brazil. Did he actually know where he was going all the time, or was he really looking for India? Why, despite all the records and documents extant concerning his voyages, are firsthand accounts so hard to follow and why was he so vague in referring to his own affairs? Exactly where did he go on his travels?

All these answers and more will be sought by the expedition sailing shortly from Oyster Bay, N. Y. for ports south and west. Like Columbus, Professor Morison will travel in small sailing boats, the expedition consisting of the 100-foot waterline, three-masted steel ketch Capitana, under Paul Hammond, racing skipper and ocean cruiser, and the ketch Mary Otis, already en route, captained by William D. Stevens.

First Leg of Voyage

On the first leg of their voyage, the Capitana and Mary Otis will pick up the course of Columbus's return passage of 1493 near the Azores and call at Santa Maria where the Nina put in after a bad storm. The expedition then will head for Lisbon, Portugal, spending some time there identifying and photographing places associated with Columbus.

After calls at Port of Spain, Trinidad, Curacoa, and Cartagena, Colombia, they will pick up the route of his fourth voyage and follow it along the Central American coast, as far as Honduras. This was the second most important of Columbus's voyages. European settlement on terra firma—Santa Maria de Belem—paved the way for the discovery of the Pacific.

Anayisis of Navigation

As the expedition includes at least eight experienced navigators there will be constant analysis of Columbus's work as a seaman and navigator in connection with existing accounts of his voyages.

Some historians have hailed Columbus as the greatest navigator of all time, while others assert he was a landlubber with a big idea; yet none of these authorities ever took the trouble to follow his courses themselves, and few knew anything about navigation, Professor Morison explained. This revaluation of Columbus as a seaman and navigator will be an important part of the expedition's work. A second part of the work will be identification of the places touched during his four voyages; and a third will be to obtain photographs of the coasts he followed.

Supplementary Research

Professor Morison does not expect to find anything new or startling about Columbus. Investigations will supplement excellent research on portions of his career by scholars like Voh Humboldt, De Lollis, Charcot, Harrisse, Vignaud, Magnaghi, and Winsor, by investigations in the ocean field. A select library of about 300 volumes of Columbiana is on board. The expedition does hope to achieve a better understanding of the most momentous voyages of modern times, and accurately to rewrite the opening chapters of American history. It will attempt to do for Columbus what Francis Parkman did for the history of France in the New World.

The Capitana is named after Columbus's flagship on this third voyage. It began existence 10 years ago as a three-masted gaff-headed British schooner yacht. Her mizzen subsequently was shortened and she became a ketch.

Museum Gets Nelson Relics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Many important mementoes of Admiral Lord Nelson have recently been presented to the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, here, by the Rev. Hugh H. E. Nelson-Ward and Admiral Phillip Nelson-Ward, great-grandsons of Britain's famous sailor.

One of the most striking of these is a portrait painted at Naples in 1799 by the artist Guzzardi. A reproduction of this, showing Nelson wearing his cocked hat on the back of his head, hangs in the Board Room at the Admiralty. The original was sent as a present to the Sultan of Turkey, who had made Nelson several magnificent gifts in gratitude for his victory at the Nile.

Other notable gifts are the buckles Nelson wore at Trafalgar. There is also a collapsible telescope, which Nelson is thought to have used at Copenhagen.

A French grammar is inscribed in the Admiral's handwriting, "Horatio Nelson began to learn the French language on 5th November, 1788."

Most of the presentations to the Maritime Museum were possessions of Nelson's daughter Horatia. In her later days, she fell into some want, and was forced to sell many Nelson relics, including the coat he wore at Trafalgar, which the Prince Consort bought for £1,500. But what she was able to retain her grandchildren have now given to the Museum.

Warns Democrats Of Defeat Danger

SPARTANBURG, S. C. (AP)—Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, said in an interview here that he believed President Roosevelt would not seek re-election, and added that if the Democrats of the nation were as badly divided as those in Congress the Party would be defeated in the 1940 election.

Expressing the opinion that the President would urge the nomination of a candidate "who will not undo the Administration's social reforms," Senator Byrnes, who has supported many New Deal measures, continued: "If the Democrats throughout the country are as badly divided as are the Democrats in the Senate and House, it is a waste of time to discuss who will be nominated by the Democrats for the Party will certainly be defeated."

"The Democratic Party,' he said, "has long been a minority party. It has won only when it was united and when the Republicans were divided."

Oregon Maps New Ham and Eggs Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The $30-Every-Thursday movement has budded anew in this State. Sponsored by George B. Forrester of Portland, the new organization, which is headed by a board of five directors, hopes to be sufficiently organized within a few months to enable the placing of the proposition on the next State election ballot.

Mr. Forrester says the program is designed along the lines of the recent California one, with the exception that there will be no additional taxes. It will be more inclusive, granting benefits to everybody over 50 years of age, including blind and unemployable individuals.

Benefits will be in warrants of $1 value. To maintain these warrants in circulation a special two-cent stamp must be affixed to the warrant each week. The stamps at the end of the year, will amount to $104, and according to calculations the four cents per warrant will pay all administration charges.

Mounties' History Is Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Filming of two colorful chapters of Western Canada's history may result from a survey of Canada's "Mounties" and other historical data by Frank Calvin, research man for Paramount Studios of Hollywood.

The two subjects being considered as likely for Hollywood production are the Riel Rebellion of 1885, when Louis Riel, Metis leader, fomented a revolution of Indians and Metis of the western plains; and the early history of the North West Mounted Police.

For several weeks, Mr. Calvin has been in Regina delving into history, particularly of the Mounted Police. He is intent on getting exact data, spending some time even in observing how the Mounted Police folded their clothing; what kind of handcuffs they used in 1885; when they began to wear Stetson hats instead of the old brimless pillbox caps?

One source says that Stetsons were adopted by the force in 1903, but Mr. Calvin unearthed an old photograph in Regina of the contingent of the police wearing Stetsons in London in 1898 for Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration.

The picture is intended to stress the 3,000-mile undefended border between Canada and the United States and the "good neighbor" spirit between the two North American countries.

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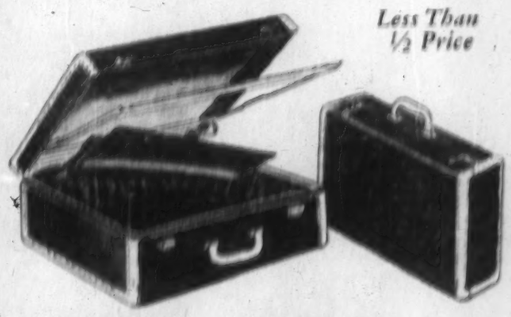
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Cooke, Sabin and Prusoff Making a Good Showing in Tennis Tournament Circuit

Pacific Northwest Tennis Players Climbing Upwards

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—For the first time in history, the Pacific Northwest is due to make a good showing in the "First Ten" of tennis. This fact becomes apparent as three Northwest netsters, Elwood Cooke and Wayne Sabin of Portland, and Henry Prusoff of Seattle, roll-up victories over the leading players in the game.

In the past years, for the Northwest to have even one representative among the big names of tennis, was considered of great local pride. In 1935, when Prusoff defeated Bitsy Grant and some other ranking stars to gain the No. 13 rating in the National standings, Seattle folks thought it was something worthwhile.

Then in 1937 Sabin put the Rose City in the headlines as he gained No. 6 ranking. Last year, it was Elwood Cooke who retained the meager Northwest showing with a No. 7 rating. But now in 1939, with only the Newport and National Singles remaining of the grass court loop it appears that all three of these players have excellent opportunity to crash the Big Ten of tennis.

The biggest surprise is Prusoff, making a comeback after three years' absence from Eastern play. The rangy, powerful Seattle player has shown remarkable improvement, and in his last two tournaments toppled two of the Davis Cup squad, Grant and Don McNeill. Other important victories accredited to Prusoff this year have been scored over Bob Kamrath, Marvin Wachman, Bill Murphy, and Roland Lubin.

Not a Stylist

Prusoff is not a stylist, but he has a well-adapted game that he knows how to use. His powerful first service is one of the most accurate in tennis today. Although his ground strokes are not forcing, he has a deceptive chop which he mixes with a top-spin forehand for effective baseline play. In his match against McNeill, he showed a good net game and a tricky drop shot. His style of play works especially well against some of the boys who are accustomed to playing against hard-driving from the baseline.

Cooke and Sabin have yet to earn their positions in the first ten, but both seem capable of doing so. Cooke's best play of the year was in England, where he included Bunny Austin and Henner Henkel in his upset list before bowing to Bobby Riggs in a five-set final at Wimbledon.

Since returning from England Cooke has not fared so well in the Seabright, Southampton and Rye tournaments, but his play has been good enough for him to be selected on Walter Pate's seven-man Davis Cup squad.

Cooke is an example of a youth who was not bestowed with the necessities of a top-ranking tennis player, but is getting there through a willingness to work. With no outstanding strokes, he has practiced until his steadiness becomes a winning factor. The best players, Riggs, Parker, etc., must be playing their best game to defeat Cooke, who is always reliable. Should he develop more variety to his game, he may go much further.

Enviable Record

Sabin compiled an enviable record during the past winter, when he won some 14 out of 17 tournaments. Rated as one of the leading doubles players in the country, Sabin's cat-like agility and sound stroking have carried him to the top. He has all the strokes necessary to be a champion, but so far has not produced the mental perspective that accompanies a champion's physical equipment.

Sabin and Cooke learned their tennis on the public courts of Portland, but it was not until they had left Portland for the year-round play of California and Florida that they became big names in tennis.

Prusoff, however, learned all his tennis at home, where he represents the Seattle Tennis Club.

While the favored sons battle in the East, the local boys have not fared so well in their own tournaments. Once again, the touring Californians have monopolized the Northwest circuit.

The Northwest loop started off in good order when Seattle's veteran Mel Dranga defeated California's 19-year-old Phil Harmon to win the Oregon State men's singles title. But from then until the Western Canadian tournament at Vancouver when Australian Davis Cuppers John Bromwich and Harry Hopman were finalists, the Californians took over the tournament after the semifinals.

One bright spot occurred in boys' play, when James Brink of Seattle won the Oregon State, Pacific Northwest, and Washington State boys' tournaments. Brink, a 14-year-old six-footer, is a left-hander with a well-developed game. Seattle cannot lay full claim to Brink, though, for he gained his early tennis experience in Southern California. **Bob Cahn**

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results Aug. 15]

International League

Baltimore 1-2, Toronto 0-6.
Rochester 8-2, Syracuse 2-0.
Buffalo 6-2, Jersey City 2-8.
Newark 6, Montreal 4.

American Association

Columbus 1, Kansas City 0.
Milwaukee 5-0, Toledo 3-2.
St. Paul 3-1, Louisville 1-3.
Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 2.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 8-7, Sacramento 4-2.
Seattle 5, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 4.
Hollywood-Oakland (postponed).

Texas League

Dallas 7, Beaumont 0.
Tulsa 2-0, Shreveport 1-5.
Houston 9, Oklahoma City 1.
San Antonio 3, Fort Worth 2.

Southern Association

Knoxville 3, New Orleans 2.
Atlanta 9, Memphis 4.
Nashville 12-11, Birmingham 1-0.
Chattanooga 4-6, Little Rock 0-3.

Eastern League

Springfield 5-3, Elmira 4-2.
Binghamton 13-1, Wilkes-Barre 2-3.
Hartford 13, Williamsport 2.
Scranton 8-2, Albany 1-1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	74	34	.692
Boston	66	39	.627
Chicago	58	50	.537
Cleveland	56	50	.528
Detroit	57	52	.523
Washington	48	61	.440
Philadelphia	38	70	.351
St. Louis	31	73	.298

Results Aug. 15

Philadelphia 5, Boston 0.
Detroit 12, Cleveland 3.
New York 3, Washington 2 (10 innings). Only games scheduled.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World; S. F. Skilton

Left: Chicago—All those headlines Marshall Goldberg earned as star of the University of Pittsburgh football team began paying dividends recently in cold cash. Goldberg, who received his degree in economics from Pitt last spring, signed a one-year contract with Chicago Cardinals of the National Football League after several months of negotiations. A powerful runner and crushing blocker, Goldberg was the main cog in Pitt's running attack for three years, gaining All-America recognition in his junior and senior years. Goldberg is shown signing the contract as owner Charles Bidwill, of Cards, looks on. Center: St. Louis, Mo.—Tom Sunkel, rookie southpaw pitcher of the Cardinals, who despite a handicap recently pitched a two-hit game. Right: Dave Ricketts, young British Olympic "hope," picked for the world's championships at Milan, Aug. 26-Sept. 3.

Seeded Tandems Reach Quarters In Doubles Play

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With both foreign and domestic top seeded teams "playing all out" in their matches yesterday, Longwood National Doubles took on a rejuvenated aspect today as the men's doubles field reached the quarter-finals.

Seeded No. 1 and 2 respectively, the tandems of Frankie Parker and Don McNeill, and Bobby Riggs and Elwood Cooke faced young collegiate stars in their program, while the Australian Davis Cup forces, the teams of John Bromwich and Adrian Quist, and Harry Hopman and Jack Crawford, remained on the sidelines for a day of rest.

Most Excitement

The Cup team of Bromwich and Quist provided most of the excitement here yesterday in their match with Welby Van Horn and Jack Kramer, promising young Californians. The Aussies were extended to four sets of excellent tennis, and from the outset it was evident that they "were all out." Both charged the net like bull dogs guarding a front door, and with the emphasis on Quist throughout, they might have rocked the historical Davis Cup itself.

Full significance of yesterday's match cannot be reached lest it be said that Bromwich is not up to his usual standard of play. Bromwich seems to be playing half-pace tennis, showing sole consistency in the morning workouts with Captain Hopman. On the other hand, Quist is now playing the best tennis of his career. Quist and Bromwich won 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Almost Perfect Tennis

Yet, after Monday's lackadaisical performance, the American team of McNeill and Parker played almost perfect tennis against the two youngsters from California, Davie Freeman and Ted Shroeder, in winning in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3, 9—7.

Riggs and Cooke played almost a one-man team, so smashing was Norman Bickel's services and general play, but the Wimbledon winners won over the duo of Bickel and John Shostrum, Chicago, by 6—2, 6—4, 8—6.

Collegians Score

Doug Imhoff and Bob Peacock scored two triumphs, one an international win over Bernard Destremeau and Jacques Brugnon, French pair, seeded 3 in the foreign list, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3, the other over Gardnar Mulloy of Miami and Charles Mattman, New York, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. Frank Guernsey and Russell Bobbit beat the Philippine Davis Cup forces of Felicisimo Ampon and Amada Sanchez, 8—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Six pairs of women's tandems reached the quarter-final. They were Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif., and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge; Kay Stammers and Mrs. S. H. Hammersley of England; Helen Jacobs and Dorothy Workman, California; Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn.; and Valerie Scott and Mary Hardwick of England. Virginia Wolfendon and Pat Canning were advanced to the quarterfinals Monday.

The international pair, Charles Hare, England, and Ladislav Hecht, former Czech Davis Cup player, defeated Chester and William Murphy, Chicago, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3, to reach the quarters in the men's.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	68	38	.642
St. Louis	59	44	.573
Chicago	59	56	.541
New York	53	51	.510
Brooklyn	52	52	.500
Pittsburgh	49	57	.485
Boston	45	59	.433
Philadelphia	31	70	.307

Results Aug. 15

Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Brooklyn 8, New York 5.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 6 (10 innings).

And Talking of . . . Cycling

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

For World's Championships

LONDON — The widely commended policy of giving young athletes an opportunity for obtaining experience in the highest competitive grade has been adopted by the National Cyclists' Union here in its selection of an amateur sprint team to take part in the 1939 world's championships at Milan and Varese in Italy Aug. 26 to Sept. 3.

The Union, you see, has one eye on future Olympic Games—notably those of 1944, to be held right here in London—and it figures that one way of aiding the production of a first-class Olympic cycling team is to give some championship racing, against the brightest Continental stars, to W. W. Maxfield of the Kentish Wheelers; Dave Ricketts, Polytechnic Cycling Club, and Reginald Harris, of the Manchester Wheelers.

Sprint Champion

Maxfield, the "Daddy" of the trio—he will never see 22 again—is England's new national sprint champion, a distinction which has come to him after considerable success in distance racing. Maybe it is within your recollection that he won the 10-mile championship of the British Empire at Sydney, Australia, in February last year.

Since then William's cycling character has been transformed, and this summer he won a most exciting final in the English sprint championship by defeating Dave Ricketts, an 18-year-old pedaller for whom a bright future in the game is prophesied by those who have watched his speedy development.

The third member of the party, the 19-year-old Reg Harris, is a racer in a class of his own up in the North of England, where this season he won at Manchester the final Northern Olympic trial, the "Vitonica" Sprint, which is a classic in its way, and the Wells Bequest Trophy.

Varese Circuit

Britain is also to be represented in the Amateur Road Racing Championship of the World on the mountainous Varese circuit, not far from Milan. The wheelers picked for this purpose are five in number—G. M. Poole and Jack Holmes, of the Yorkshire Road Club; R. Fletcher and P. T. Stallard from the Wolverhampton Wheelers, and the Wolverhampton Road Cycling Club, respectively, and D. W. Morrison, of the Glasgow Wheelers.

They are the survivors of exhaustive tests which resulted in the elimination of two very well-known racers. To wit, John Fancourt, winner of the 1939 massed start championship, here, and William Messer, victor in the important Isle of Man race. Apart from these successes, however, these two cyclists have had a rather disappointing season, and the N. C. U. have passed them over in favor of men who have been consistently successful throughout the summer.

The most experienced road rider on the British contingent for the world's championship is Percy Stallard, aged 29, who competed in the world's championship at Paris in 1933, Leipzig in 1934, Brussels in 1935, and Copenhagen in 1937.

Still a Record

In the 1939 professional championships, Great Britain's sole representative is the well-known Harry Hill. Two years ago, when he was still an amateur, Harry once rode 27 miles 1,134 yards at Milan on the very track selected for the 1939 championship, and that achievement still stands on the books as an amateur record. After the world's championships are ended—he is riding in the pursuit race—he proposes to try to take unto himself the professional record for the hour. To do this he must beat the 28 miles 851 yards covered by the Frenchman, Maurice Archambaud, on the same track in 1937. The Vigorelli track at Milan is held to be the fastest in the world, and any record set up on it is hardly likely, so they say, to be improved upon elsewhere, except by a phenomenal rider.

Nicaragua Beats U. S. Nine, 2 to 0

HAVANA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Although Fred Webb, lefthander of the American team, pitched a superb game, allowing only three hits, Nicaragua defeated the United States 2-0 yesterday in the third game of the World's amateur baseball series at Tropical Stadium.

It was the second defeat for the United States in as many games. They lost to Cuba 13-3 Sunday.

Yesterday's game was a pitching duel in which the Nicaraguan Olympic star, Alfredo Garcia, not only blanked the Americans but also collected two of his teams three hits.

The Americans lost the game in the fifth when Catcher Yovanovich made a wild throw to second base trying to get Navas, of Nicaragua, attempting to steal. Navas came home on the error.

Ronald Burgette, of the United States, hit a double in the ninth.

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	2	3	1

F. Webb and Yovanovich; H. Anderson, A. Garcia and A. Alvarez, J. Sandoval.

English Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 16 (CP)—Yorkshire stretched its lead in the English county cricket championship race yesterday, defeating Worcestershire while Middlesex went under to its old rival, Surrey. The champion county came from behind to win by 89 runs while Surrey's margin was eight wickets.

Yorkshire now tops the table with an average of 9.21, Middlesex retaining second place with 8.23. Gloucestershire triumphed over the West Indies by seven wickets and remains on the third rung of the championship ladder.

Another smart second-innings recovery gave Lancashire victory over Nottinghamshire by six wickets and Glamorgan won a close game against Somerset by two wickets. Kent took a 108-run decision from Sussex, and Hampshire defeated Leicestershire by 117 runs.

In the remaining game of the series concluded yesterday Warwickshire won on the first innings from Northamptonshire. The scores:

Yorkshire 171 and 309; Worcestershire 194 and 197 (Lyttleton 58; Hutton five for 58); at Bradford.

Middlesex 217 and 223 (Compton 68, Edrich 62); Surrey 272 and 171 for two wickets (Gregory 72, Fishlock 71); at The Oval.

Nottinghamshire 237 and 234 (Hardstaff 67, Gunn 63, Phillipson seven for 55); Lancashire 149 and 321 for four wickets (Paynter 154, Washbrook 81); at Nottingham.

Somerset 127 and 301; Glamorgan 131 and 179 for eight wickets (Dyson 96 not out, Andrews five for 64); at Weston-Super-Mare.

Kent 440 for eight wickets, declared and 271 for four, declared; Sussex 191 and 364 (John Langridge 141, Cox 82); at Hastings.

Hampshire 286 and 245 for seven wickets, declared; Leicestershire 189 and 164 (Armstrong 72 not out); at Southampton.

Warwickshire 371 for four wickets, declared, and 200 for four wickets (Croom 110, not out); Northamptonshire 357 (Nelson 93; Merritt 53 not out, Hollies seven for 119); at Northampton.

West Indies 162 and 220; Gloucestershire 152 and 231 for three wickets (Emmett 84, Neale 70); at Chelton.

Samuel H. Collom

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Samuel H. Collom, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in 1928 and 1929 and prominent in that sport for 20 years, passed on yesterday at his summer home in Beach Haven, N. J.

Collom was president of the Pennsylvania Flexible Metallic Tubing Company, Philadelphia. As chairman of the Germantown Cricket Club, he managed the national championship and Davis Cup challenge rounds at Manheim.

Table Tennis Stars to Seek World Titles

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16 (AP)—After a year's absence from international competition, United States table tennis teams will enter the World title play at Paris Feb. 5 in an attempt to regain from Germany the men's and women's championships.

The United States Table Tennis Association announced today the challenge teams would be named at the end of inter-city team championship competition in December. Five men and three women will be selected.

Leading contenders for places on the men's team are National titleholder Jimmy McClure, Indianapolis; Bill Holzrichter, Chicago; Izzy Bellis, Philadelphia; Garrett Nash, Bill Price and George Hendry, St. Louis; Bernard Grimes, Sol Schiff, Louis Pagliaro and Douglas Cartland, New York.

Top ranking women contestants are National champion Emily Fuller of Bethlehem, Pa.; Sally Green, Indianapolis; Ruthe Brewer, New York; Dorothy Halliday, Baltimore and Mrs. Mae Clouther, Arlington, Mass.

U. S. Tourists Capture Meet

STRASBOURG, France, Aug. 16 (AP)—The traveling American track team won the Strasbourg international meet yesterday, sweeping 15 of 19 first places.

Blaine Rideout of Texas redeemed defeats of last Sunday at Zurich, and Aug. 7 at London, by winning the 1,500 meters in 4:00.3.

Billy Watson of the United States had to give up when he pulled a tendon in his heel in the high jump after he had won both the discus and the shot put.

Ghezzi Shoots 67

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, Aug. 16 (AP) — Vic Ghezzi, Deal (N. J.) pro, fired a three-under-par 67 on the Riverside Club layout yesterday in practice for the Canadian open golf championship which gets under way Thursday.

Ghezzi arrived yesterday with most of the other 16 American pros and eight amateurs in the tournament. Only a short time after his train pulled in, he was out on the course. He collected six birdies on his round.

Leo Diegel, the veteran Philadelphian, wasn't far off Ghezzi's practice pace with a 68. The four-time former winner of the Canadian Open explained later "it was fairly easy today with that following wind." Stan Horne, one of the Canadian favorites, had a 69.

Harold (Jug) McSpaden had a [illegible] Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., and Jimmy Thomson, the long-driving Shawnee-on-Delaware shotmaker, spent the day in a match, with Smith and a partner downing Thomson and a mate 1 up.

Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, Va., hurried around in 71; Sandy Somerville, Canadian amateur star, came back with 72.

Cubs Buy Dallessandro

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs announced the purchase of Dominic Dallessandro, outfielder with San Diego of the Pacific Coast League, for an undisclosed sum of cash and two players to be named later.

Charles Drake, assistant to owner P. K. Wrigley, said the 25 year old Dallessandro was built along the lines of Hack Wilson, a former Cub slugger, and had been setting the league batting pace with a mark of .378 according to recent averages.

Dallessandro, who stands 5 ft. 6 in. and weighs 189 pounds will report in the spring.

Lost Entry Almost Keeps Faquin Out; Beats Champion

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Defending Champion Willis Anderson of Los Angeles was convinced firmly today a mistake which almost kept Memphis Lou Faquin out of the National Public Parks Tennis Championships should have been continued indefinitely.

For Anderson is on the outside looking in, eliminated by Faquin, while the Memphis netman, who arrived here just in time to fix things so he could get into the competition, is now the No. 1 favorite to take the title.

Since Anderson and the No. 2 seeded performer, Julius Heldman of Los Angeles, were victims of upsets yesterday — Heldman fell before John Nogrady of New York —there seemed no one left capable of mussing Faquin's hair as the tournament went into the third round.

Excitement

There was considerable excitement around the National Committee's offices Monday morning when officials were informed Faquin's entry had been filed. No one knew anything about it. The draw had been made up and closed Sunday.

After considerable looking into desks and filing cabinets, it was discovered the entry, for some reason, had been kicked around from one room to another in the local office of the committee. Faquin's appearance after a two-day ride in a coach, cleared everything up, and room was made for him in the draw.

Won Titles

Although he was overlooked in pre-tourney consideration, there seems no reason the Memphis redhead should have been a complete outsider. No. 1 player on the Spring Hill College (Mobile, Ala.) team, he led his squad to an undefeated season of 29 matches. He reached the semifinals of the public parks play in 1937 before they stopped him. He has carried off the clay court titles of Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia Arkansas and Mississippi. Although a collegian, Faquin never entered the national intercollegiates.

Favored in the women's singles is pretty Marta Barnett of Miami. Although she forwarded her entry too late to get on the seeded list, she showed yesterday she is at the top of her game by blanking her first round opponent, Mrs. Natasche Irwin of New York, in less than 20 minutes.

Anderson's conquerer won at 5—7, 6—3, 6—6, 7—5, 8—6. Heldman, former national junior champion and hitherto the favorite to win the tournament, bowed to Nogrady, 6—3, 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 6—3.

Easy Victims

The rest of the unranked players, however, proved easy victims for the six remaining favorites, who advanced to the third round along with Faquin and Nogrady. Leonard Hartman of New York, who is now top man at No. 3, led the parade by defeating Edward Andrews of New Bedford, Mass., 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, disposed of James Ratliff, Cincinnati, 6—3, 8—6, 6—0, and David Perchonock of Philadelphia, smothered Lee Huber, Louisville, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0.

Sixth-seeded Mike McLaney of New Orleans, ousted Bill Turner of Washington, D. C., 6—3, 6—0, 8—6, and Nat Goldstein, rated seventh in the draw, defeated Bernard Marcus of Mount Vernon, N. Y., 6—4, 6—0, 6—3. Goldstein, Metropolitan public parks champion, was the most impressive performer of the day.

Sumner Rodman of Boston, who completes the seeded list at No. 8, was the only one forced into overtime, as he won from Edward Stafford of Niagara Falls, N. Y., 2—6, 6—0, 6—2, 8—6.

Women's Play

Top-seeded Mrs. Marjorie Blair of Santa Ana, Calif., drew a bye and then took Gertrude Rasyeja of Buffalo, N. Y., 4—6, 6—0, 6—0, to gain the third round.

A round behind was Helen Germaine of New York, seeded second, and champion in 1932, who defeated Mrs. Catharine Sample of Miami, 6—2, 6—1. Mrs. Alice McDonald of Chicago, and Mrs. Merceina Parker of St. Louis, rated third and fourth in the draw, each received byes.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Stengel in the Dugout

Casey Stengel, who came back from his last western tour with a few added wrinkles in his weather brow, sat slumped in a corner of the Beehive dugout. He was watching his regulars run through their final round of batting practice. When Maxie West pounded one of Jim Turner's pitches into the right field jury box, Old Case pushed back his cap and winked at a scribe.

"The boys are beginning to think that maybe I was right when I kept Maxie in there," said Stengel. "He gave a few rare exhibitions on the last road trip. The pitchers aren't quite as careless with him as they were a few weeks ago. He might be a big man in this league before long."

Big Man Now

"He's a pretty big man right now," laughed George Kelly, who should know all about big men, being one himself.

"Sure," admitted Casey. "But you know what I mean. A guy can be a lot bigger when he gets his batting average up around .350."

Sebastian Sisti, the young Italian infielder who figures prominently in future Boston plans, came trotting in off the diamond. The perspiration was rolling down his face. "Have a drink of water," said Stengel, pointing to the cooler. "It's free. Don't have to put any money in the slot."

Sisti took a long drink and then walked out of the other end of the dugout toward the clubhouse. "There's a great boy," said Casey, shaking his head. "I wish we had a half dozen other kids like him. He has the build, he takes care of himself, and by next year he should be able to get around in this league all right. I want to play him at second base if he can learn to make double plays. And I think he can. Cuccinello ought to be able to help him. When Miller gets back at shortstop, he'll do him some good, too. Then if Majeski doesn't go along at third base, I can put Cuccinello over there. But the last few days Majeski has surprised me. It might not be easy for Cuccinello to push him off the bag."

Reds Passed Hafey

The Bees came in and the Phillies started their turn at the batting cage. Lou Fette, who was going to pitch, climbed up to the top step of the dugout, where he could get a clearer view of the hitters. Bud Hafey went to the plate in the No. 2 spot. "There's a fellow who Bill McKechnie paid plenty for and then gave him away," said Mike Kelly.

"Yeh, and now I guess this Philadelphia club is ready to give him away too," Stengel said. "Look at him, he can't hit a loud foul. And would you believe it? He once hit 25 home runs in the Southern League."

Roy Hughes walked up to the plate. He formerly played in the American League with Cleveland and St. Louis.

"He looks as though he has grown," said a scribe.

"It's the uniform," said Stengel. "Those big numbers make a man's back look bigger. That's why some fellows carry those double figures. They think it scares the pitchers."

Waived on Hughes

"He wasn't a bad ball player in the other league," said Al Simmons, who spent most of his career in the junior circuit. "I can name a few infielders in there now who can't carry his glove. And yet the other clubs let him pass on the waiver list."

Walter Beck followed Hughes to the plate. "What happened to Beck?" asked a scribe. "I mean, wasn't he a good pitcher during the first few weeks of the season?"

"I don't know what's the matter," Stengel answered. "Maybe they worked him too hard. Maybe they didn't work him enough. He's got a lot of 'stuff' out there, but he doesn't always throw it to the right spots. For a few innings he can give you some trouble. But his mistakes usually catch up with him."

"This whole club looked good around May 1," put in Mike Kelly. "But it makes a difference after you've been around the circuit two or three times. Look at Joe Marty up there hitting. It wasn't long ago he was a star in the (Pacific) Coast League. Everybody was comparing him to Joe Di Maggio. And now this club would like to make a pitcher out of him."

Marty hit a ball out to Hughes, who by this time was working around second base. "By the way," said Stengel, sliding off the bench and walking over to where Simmons, Cuccinello and Lopez were sitting. "Who do you think is the better second baseman, Gordon or Doerr?"

"I'll take Gordon," a scribe answered before one of the ball players could stop, chewing his gum.

"That's what I hear," said Stengel, walking back toward the water cooler. Then, turning quickly back toward the group he asked: "Well, what about Foxx and McCormick? Who'll you take there?"

"Foxx for me," said Simmons. "He's been on top for a long time. McCormick may pass him, but he hasn't yet."

"I'll take Foxx's salary," grinned Cuccinello.

So would a lot of us, Tony.

Cooper Takes Title

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16 (AP)—Harry Cooper, who came to the Shenecossett Club at Eastern Point as professional this spring, won the Connecticut State open golf championship yesterday with a score of 279, a record for the nine-year-old event.

Cooper, who had a total of 145 strokes for Monday's 36 holes, burned up the New Haven Country Club par 71 course yesterday with rounds of 68 and 66.

Paul Dean Released

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16 (AP)—Paul Dean's attempt to make a comeback for the St. Louis Cardinals ended in failure.

The National League Club announced the pitcher had been released outright to Columbus of the American Association, a Cardinal farm.

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at Drexel Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.

Bee Manager to Stress Play for Youngsters—New M.I.T. Mentor—Net Hopes Across

Stengel Plans More Work For Sullivan, Masi

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Battery for the Bees—Sullivan pitching; Masi catching!"

According to Casey Stengel, this unfamiliar announcement will be heard frequently over the Hive amplifier during the remaining weeks of the season. Having weighed the situation carefully, the manager of the Bees has decided that this combination is a winner in the National League.

This interesting fact was first brought to Stengel's attention at Brooklyn on Sunday. In the second half of a doubleheader in that red-hot baseball town, Joe Sullivan pitched and won his first complete game, yielding only six hits. Catching him was young Phil Masi, who proceeded to aid the cause considerably with a single, double and homer in four times at bat. The big rookie backstop was credited with driving in two runs and scoring three himself.

Southpaw Balance

It may be that Sullivan can step in every fourth or fifth day and give that much-needed southpaw balance to the Bee mound staff. The averages show that he has appeared in 18 games to date, 14 of them in relief roles. On Aug. 5 at Chicago Joe went eight innings against the Cubs, allowing only eight hits, but he was the losing pitcher because the veteran Charley Root limited the Bees to four.

Sullivan has lost three other contests. He was beaten in St. Louis May 24 by Curt Davis, 7-0. Joe started, but failed to last through five innings. On July 5, coming back after a two-week layoff forced by an overworked arm, he lost a relief decision to the Giants at the Hive. The left-hander was also charged with the recent night-game setback at Brooklyn, also a relief job.

Late in Arriving

Masi's offensive display at Ebbets Field, while catching the knuckle ball of Sullivan, was not exactly unexpected, although it was somewhat late in arriving. In the South this spring the Chicago butcher boy hit savagely against Grapefruit League hurling. He so impressed Stengel that Al Todd was traded to the Dodgers before the team broke camp at Bradenton. However, until that Sunday game in Brooklyn, Phil had been behind schedule in the base-hit column.

Stengel maintains that if Masi can handle Sullivan's knuckler, he can carry any pitcher on the Hub staff—in fact, any hurler in the league. As not even the moundsman himself can tell which way a knuckle ball will dip, it is the most difficult of all deliveries to catch. By the same rule, it is likewise difficult to hit when the hurler can get it over the plate. However, it is not easy to control.

Passed Andrews

With Al Lopez not getting any younger, the arrival of Masi can be a tremendous lift to the Bees in the near future. Stengel also has Stanley Andrews in the bull pen, but the Lynn boy has not developed as rapidly as he should have. He is not much better handling pitchers today than he was when he first reported to the Boston training camp three years ago. Masi, in the brief period of a few weeks, has gone far ahead of Andrews in the Hub book.

As the Bees went into their double-header with the Phillies today at Allston, Maxie West was sporting a new offensive high for the year. By getting two out of three in the Phillie opener on Tuesday—one of them a triple—the big outfielder lifted his 1939 figure to an unofficial .283. He personally accounted for all three Bee runs in the 4-3 setback. Incidentally, it was the twenty-first one-run beating for the Stengels. There seems no way to escape them.

* * *

Briefs . . . Open date in Boston tomorrow . . . Brooklyn comes in for singles Friday and Saturday, and a double-header Sunday. . . . Saturday, as usual, will be Ladies' Day at the Hive . . . Sibby Sisti, rookie Bee infielder, has discovered the reason for his batting slump . . . He was lunging at the ball before bringing his bat around and consequently was losing his power . . . After staying close to .240 for the first 16 games, the youngster dropped to .203 in four contests . . . Red Sox are idle today in Philadelphia . . . Tomorrow they play another single with the Athletics . . . Ted Williams has lifted his batting average 14 points in the last four engagements.

Time Out to Watch Others Compete

By a Staff Photographer

Sitting on the Longwood Cricket Club veranda, with the new Presby Swimming Pool in the background, are Virginia Rice Johnson, Longwood player and Committeewoman, and Ladislav Hecht, Czech net star who is playing in the national doubles with the Englishman, Charley Hare.

Late Bulletin

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 16 (AP)—Mrs. John Schiefflin of Dublin, N. H., captured the Vermont women's tennis championship today by downing Mrs. Raymond Chace of Providence, R. I., 6—1, 6—3.

Fred Guild of New York carried off the men's title by defeating David Brock of San Diego, Calif., 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

Tiller Talk

Hingham Leads Juniors

Eight crews—one of the largest entries in years—today went into the second day's sailing of the South Shore junior yacht races off South Boston's Yacht Club, with Hingham's opportune sailors holding a three-quarter point edge over Squantum as a result of protests which marred yesterday's four-race inaugural.

Meanwhile, two bays away, the second day's sailing of the Quincy Challenge Cup—41 years in competition—was being run-off, after William B. Rice's Quad holding the first victory pellet after yesterday's triumph.

At Gloucester, the six women crews, which waited all day yesterday without success, were hoping for air today that would send them into their Lee Cup races, elimination series for the national women's sailing championships held later. Still in the lead after Monday's races, was the home crew of Eastern Point yachtswomen.

With protests once again hampering the Finlay Cup series, two new entries were hardly given a pleasant first day's sailing in the championships. Hull and Savin Hill, the latter one of three crews disqualified after four races, were the newcomers introduced to the annual protest-marred South Shore series.

Hingham and Squantum, captained respectively by George Dresser and Bobby LeBlanc, sailed clear of the "red flags" and before today's sailing were perched well atop the standing. Nearest crew was Duxbury who in turn held a comfortable margin over Cohasset.

Standing of the crews was as follows: Hingham 26¼, Squantum 25½, Duxbury 21, Cohasset 16, Savin Hill 15¼, Hull and South Boston 13, and Quincy 11.

Crews

Cohasset—Howard R. Gleason, 16, skipper; Elizabeth Stearns, 16, and Grant Barker, 15.

Squantum—Robert L. LeBlanc, 16, skipper; John Bodge, 16, and Elliot Patten, 16.

Hingham—George Dresser, Jr., 17, captain; Frederick Warner, 15, John Burnham, 17.

Duxbury—Jeffrey Harris, 17, captain; Stevens Gifford, 15, and Robert Danner, 15.

Quincy—Charles B. Winslow, 17, captain; John A. Shuttleworth, 15, and James McSorley, 16.

Hull—Robert L. Hoy, 14, captain; Norman Waddleton, 16, and Francis Nash, 14.

Savin Hill—Douglas R. Russell, 16, captain; Theodore Wiedemann, 15, and Anne L. Russell, 14.

South Boston—James Manning, 16, captain; John Kelly, 17, and Robert Ware, 14.

W. A. D.

Athletes from five nations competed in the world's hardest bicycle race, 2,600-mile, three-week tour around France.

Internationalists Report Low Tennis Ebb in Europe

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When you talk about the European tennis situation with any of the foreign teams here for the national doubles at the Longwood Cricket Club, the European political and economic stew that seems to be habitually at the boiling pot stage always comes to the fore.

According to Charles Hare, England's No. 1 net star, the English tennis standing is at its lowest ebb because of political interference and the English Lawn Tennis Association's lack of funds for young players. His doubles partner here is the recipient of even more trying circumstances than Hare; he is actually a man without a country, "waiting in the United States to see what will happen to my country, Czechoslovakia."

"I arrived in the United States, March 14, the day Hitler marched into Prague," Hecht said yesterday. "You can imagine how much a blow it was to me. At the time I had come here on business—we manufacture paper—and after Germany took our country away from us our concern has been unable to do any business."

Tennis and War

"I really don't know where I'll be or what I'll be doing now," he answered one's questioning. "I am living in New York City, waiting for them to return my country. You Americans don't know how fortunate you are. Your greatest worry in international warfare is the battle for the Davis Cup, while over in Europe we battle with international boundary lines."

Tennis, then, is a forgotten subject?

"When we were practicing for the Davis Cup team last fall," Hecht continued, "there were machine guns on the roof tops surrounding us. Today, there are no machine guns, yet there is no tennis. Everybody is working in camps—no, not concentration camps—and there is no time for tennis, and no money. All the money goes to the Government."

Czech Champion

Hecht, who is now 26, alternated at No. 1 or No. 2 in Czechslovakia tennis annals ever since his entrance into tournament tennis back in 1931. For the last three years, he was national champion there, and with the assistance of Roderich Menzel, who now is playing for Germany, the Czech Davis Cup team was given a likely chance to win the European zone finals. Today, two other members of their forces, Frank Cijnar and T. Drobney, are the sole remnants of a once strong squad.

"I thought a team was going to represent the protectorate this year in Europe," he said, puzzled, "but I don't know what happened, Cijnar and Drobney didn't play."

Hare came in from his shower, and he, too, was approached on the subject of tennis.

Finances

"Although England has been war conscious for some time now," he began, "that hasn't affected youngsters in tennis as much as lack of finances. I'm the only one that my Association is financing here this summer. It's just like a business with them. They believe I will improve by playing here. But our young players are not financed the way your Associations aid your young players. Our youngsters are forced to pay their way to tournaments, and therefore only the well-to-do people play tennis today—and they are usually too busy with something else."

Of the young English prospects, Peter Hare, 18, Charley's brother, and A. T. Mottrum, 19, are perhaps the most outstanding. "My brother has good shots, but lacks my temperament," Hare said. "We're both planning to come here next year."

* * *

Hecht claims the conditions of hard courts in his former country were better than the clay here. There are no grass courts.

* * *

The majority of English youngsters, according to Hare, don't take up tennis until 18 or 19 when they graduate from school . . . Pat Hughes started at 23, and didn't reach his peak until 28 . . . The first day at Wimbledon each year, 40,000 are waiting at the gates to view, believe it or not, first-round matches . . . Wimbledon is annually sold out in March, and, with the tournament in June, thousands of ticket-seekers are turned away . . . And yet, English Lawn Tennis Association is not furthering England's tennis cause.

* * *

It's Mercer Beasley's contention that the Americans will beat Australia in the Davis Cup through "brains over brawn." "It wouldn't be the first time the Davis Cup has been won 'brains over brawn,'" he said. "Rene Lacoste beat Big Bill Tilden and Bill Johnston to win for France in 1927."

* * *

Beasley cites the Parker-Riggs match at Rye for one example of consistent play on the part of both American singles players. His usual charting of errors and placements showed 59 errors for Riggs and 38 for Parker in the first three sets before Beasley was forced to leave the match to come here. This is a remarkably low error record. In the first set Parker made but 15 errors.

* * *

Characteristics of Murphy twins: besides looking alike, they act alike, rarely without a racket in their hands, are practically the first to arrive at the club house in the morning and the last to leave. Yesterday, without taking a shower and still in their tennis togs, they went over to the Riggs-Cooke match directly after losing to Hare and Hecht.

* * *

Said Hare to Hecht yesterday: "We won in five sets Monday, today we win in four, tomorrow we win in three." They play Hopman and Crawford tomorrow (Thursday), their match being moved up a day.

* * *

Destremeau and Brugnon, the French pair eliminated by the intercollegiate titlists, Peacock and Imhoff from University of California, yesterday, arrived by boat in New York Monday, drove all night to reach here in time yesterday, and then Destremeau was forced to borrow rackets because four of his were broken on the trip.

Bees

Aug. 15

PHILA.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Scharein, ss	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
*Brack	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Young, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hafey, rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
†Bolling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marty, cf	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Arnovich, lf	3	1	2	2	2	0	0
Suhr, 1b	3	0	2	3	1	0	0
May, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Hughes, 2b	4	1	1	1	3	2	0
Millies, c	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
‡Mueller, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Doran, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Beck, p	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	30	4	6	7	27	8	0

BOSTON							
Cooney cf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Garms rf	4	1	3	3	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	1	1	15	1	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	0	1	1	4	4	0
West lf	3	1	2	4	1	0	0
Majeski 3b	3	0	0	0	2	5	0
Warstler ss	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Lopez c	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Fette p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
§Simmons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	8	10	27	16	0

*Batted for Scharein in eighth. †Batted for Hafey in eighth. ‡Batted for Millies in eighth. §Batted for Fette in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, West 2, May, Majeski, Brack 2, Arnovich. Two-base hit, Brack. Three-base hit, West. Left on base, Philadelphia 5, Boston 6. Sacrifice hits, West, Hassett, Majeski, May. Base on balls, by Beck, by Fette 5. Struck out, by Fette, by Beck. Time, 1h. 50m. Umpires, Sears, Campbell and Moran. Attendance, 1498.

Use of tennis rackets began in 1505.

Tech Announces New Crew Coach From Huskies

Robert G. Moch, assistant crew coach at the University of Washington for the past three years, has been appointed head coach of crew at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Advisory Council on Athletics announced through its Secretary, Ralph T. Jope, today. James B. McMillin of Seattle, Wash., and Patrick B. Manning of Cambridge, Mass., have been appointed assistant coaches to Moch.

Moch, who is 25 years old and a native of Montesano, Wash., was graduated from the University of Washington magna cum laude with the degree of bachelor of arts in economics and business in the class of 1936. The year following his graduation, Moch became an assistant coach to Al Ulbrickson and coached the freshmen and lightweight crews at the University of Washington.

Moch Was Coxswain

As an undergraduate at Washington, Moch was coxswain for the freshman heavies and, during his sophomore year, was coxswain of the junior varsity crew. As a junior in 1935, he held the tiller ropes for the junior varsity crew that defeated California and then was promoted to the varsity crew which competed at Poughkeepsie. In his last year, 1936, Moch coxed the Washington crew which won at Poughkeepsie and then represented the United States in winning the championship at the Olympic Games in Berlin.

While at Washington, Moch won a varsity letter in fencing, as well as in crew, and his excellent academic record won for him election to Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and of "Fir Tree," the highest honorary society at the University of Washington.

Captain in 1937

James B. McMillin, who was born in Seattle, Wash., is 25 years old, and was graduated from the University of Washington as a civil engineer in 1937. During his sophomore year at Washington he rowed on the junior varsity which defeated California, then on the varsity crew at Poughkeepsie. As a junior, McMillin rowed on the Washington crew which won at Poughkeepsie and then proceeded to win the championship of the Olympic games in Berlin in 1936. McMillin was captain of crew at Washington in 1937. He is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, and of "Fir Tree."

Patrick B. Manning, rigger at Technology for many years, will continue in his capacity as assistant coach.

Moch and McMillin will arrive in Cambridge in late September, prior to registration day on Sept. 25.

Red Sox

Aug. 15

PHILADEL.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moses rf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Ambler ss	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
Johnson lf	3	1	1	1	2	0	1
Hayes c	4	1	1	0	6	0	1
Siebert 1b	3	0	3	5		0	0
Chapman cf	4	0	0	0		0	0
Nagel 2b	4	0	0	0			
Lodigiani 3b	3	0	1	1	1		
Nelson p	3	0	0	0	0		
Totals	31	3	7	9	27	9	2

BOSTON							
Doerr, 2b	4	0	2	2	3	2	1
Cramer, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Williams, rf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Vosmik, lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tabor, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	2	1
Berg, c	2	0	0	0	6	1	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peacock, c	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wilson, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	4	4	2	9	2

*Batted for Berg in eighth. †Batted for Wilson in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3

Runs batted in, Johnson, Siebert, Chapman. Three-base hit, Siebert. Stolen base, Foxx. Sacrifice, Ambler. Double plays, Nagel, Ambler and Siebert; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Boston 5, Philadelphia 7. Base on balls, by Wilson, by Heving, by Nelson. Struck out, by Nelson 3, by Wilson 6, by Heving, Hits, off Wilson, 6 in 7 innings; off Heving, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Wilson. Time, 1h. 50m. Umpires, Quinn, McGowan and Grieve. Attendance, 22,118.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Grove	12	2	Fette	10	7
Osternueller	8	2	Lanning	4	3
Dickman	7	2	Posedel	11	9
Heving	9	3	Sullivan	3	4
Rich	4	3	Shoffner	4	6
Auker	7	6	MacFayden	7	12
Wilson	8	8	Turner	4	7
Galehouse	6	7	Errickson	2	0
Wade	1	2	Frankhouse	0	2
Wagner	0	0			
LeFebvre	0	0			

Willie Keeler hit .345 during his major league career, with a .432 making 1897 his best year.

Another Husky Alumnus

Robert G. Moch

Former University of Washington coxswain who has been appointed new head crew coach for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He joins plenty of company here in the East where a majority of crew coaches hail from Washington.

Sporting Around the Hub

Roving Spectators at Longwood

There is much more moving around at Longwood these days. With the knowledge that the seeded teams are not so superior to those unseeded, spectators are hustling from one match to another to be in on any that might turn into the so-termed upset. Those anchored at one spot keep posted by inquiring as to how the others are going.

Interests among the tennis fans here this week are so divided that some youthful doubles team has a ripe opportunity to win its way into the hearts of admirers. There is no outstanding team dominating play and the strolling spectators are eager to play favorite to some up-and-coming pair.

* * *

There is a future for local golf if the fact that 15 of the juniors in the state qualifying yesterday scored under 80 can be taken as a criterion. Ed Franziem of Bellevue, 18-year old youngster, led the field of 123 starters with a brilliant 71 over the long Blue Hill's par 71 course. Bancroft G. Davis, Jr., of The Country Club followed him with a 74. Nine played-off for five positions at 82.

* * *

Franzeim went to the semifinal last year at Salem where he was eliminated by Bob Adams, winner of the 24th state junior championship. He graduated from Melrose High School and will attend Boston University this coming season.

* * *

Ten members of the local Women's Golf Association will compete in the national women's championship at the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn., next week. The local group will be headed by Mrs. Warren Beard, state and Eastern champion. Others going are Deborah Verry, Mrs. Henri Prunaret, Mrs. John Drew, Ruth Batchelder, Rene Henderson, and Mrs. E. H. Baker. The local women seldom have fared well in modern national women's championships, but if Mrs. Beard is on her game she may surprise.

* * *

According to information received from Merlon, the American Davis Cup squad will be split up and some of the players asked to take part in the tournament at Newport. Present plans call for Walter L. Pate, non-playing captain of the Cup team, to go into session on Friday at Longwood with the Davis Cup Committee and discuss the very doubtful Davis Cup doubles situation.

More and more it appears that the Committee will be forced to rely on Gene Mako as part of the doubles team and somewhere on the tennis court must be found a partner. It may not be definitely decided until a few days before the Cup finals at which time the team must be named. Frankie Parker is not considered strong enough for both singles and doubles and the Riggs-Cooke combine has not been too consistent.

* * *

Billy Mullen's Park Department baseball championships in B, C, and D classes take place at Fenway Park on Thursday. The youngsters have been extended full use of the park facilities and three games are due to be played.

* * *

The New London Whalerettes, who play the Boston Olympets girls' softball team at the Boston Arena Thursday night, are coming in busses with plenty of supporters. Edna Stafford is leading the Pets in batting with an average of .459. Dorothy Green, the catcher, is next with .413 and Mildred Mooney has a percentage of .404.

Ed Feinberg tied a major league record in his first major league baseball game when he went through a 12-inning contest at shortstop without a fielding opportunity.

British Woman Golfer Scores 70 in Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOROTON, Conn., Aug. 16—"Pam" Barton, British woman amateur golf champion of Great Britain, signalized her first day of practice play at Wee Burn Club yesterday in preparation for the opening of the women's amateur tournament opening here on Aug. 21, by turning in a card of 36-34, a total of 70 which is four under women's tournament par, and which establishes a new record at Wee Burn for women players. She turned in four birdies and 14 pars under the eyes of an admiring gallery which on previous days had followed Fay Crocker, of Montevideo, Uruguay, the Uruguayan and previous Argentine title holder, who established a record of 72, which Miss Barton bettered.

The impromptu gallery which followed Miss Barton included leading golf players and enthusiasts from surrounding Fairfield and Westchester County golf clubs who were guests at a luncheon tendered by Wee Burn Club to visiting foreign contestants, including Miss Barton and Sheila Stroyan, junior British champion.

Among the outstanding women golfers registering at Wee Burn for practice preliminary to the opening of the tournament next week were: Phyllis Buchanan of Denver; Nancy Hurst of Portland, Ore.; Mary McDougall, Portland, Ore.; Dorothy Traung of San Francisco; Mrs. Julius Page of Greensboro, N. C.; Mrs. Eddie Borcherding, Los Angeles.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.362	Hassett	.323
Finney	.341	Garms	.316
Doerr	.330	Cuccinello	.313
Williams	.328	Simmons	.284
Cramer	.305	West	.282
Carey	.299	Miller	.269
Cronin	.297	Andrews	.267
Tabor	.294	Masi	.265
Nonnenkamp	.286	Warstler	.255
Peacock	.284	Majeski	.250
Vosmik	.275	Outlaw	.255
Desautels	.214	Lopez	.237
Berg	.211	Cooney	.237
Berger	.154	Sisti	.203

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Brooklyn; St. Louis at Pittsburgh; Chicago at Cincinnati, night game.

American League

Detroit at Chicago; Cleveland at St. Louis; Boston at Philadelphia; Washington at New York.

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Photo from the New England Council

The Home Forum

The Moderate James

JAMES, OUR FRIEND James with the affable smile, is not nine years old and yet he is so moderate in many respects that I regard him with veneration. In fact, James is one of the most moderate men I have ever known, without any parade on his part of superiority. I sometimes think that, had James been born in the early eighteenth century, he would have written "The Character of a Trimmer." Charles Montagu did this instead and, besides, James is not a "trimmer" as some would understand the word. He is simply moderate; the Greek "nothing too much" is more or less his motto, as indeed I think I have told you.

His strength on the subject of dessert is nothing less than gigantic. I had supposed in my ignorance that small boys, blow wind, come wrack, would always find room for pastry and puddings. I pictured the average boy, even when standing on the Burning Deck, willing though thrones were tottering and constitutions crumbling, to accept another helping of chocolate pudding. But I have seen James, with my own eyes I have seen and can bring reputable witness to confirm me, James I have seen refuse any chocolate pudding at all! Of course, I have never seen James in the most dramatic circumstances, and so I cannot say what he would do if the Houses of Congress begged him to have some dessert. James has yet a good deal of experience ahead of him, he has not yet said what he thinks about proportional representation, but I feel that the Senate and the House of Representatives would have to make out a very strong case indeed to modify James' moderateness. He will eat his supper right heartily, I may say zealously at times, and in the conduct of a knife and fork he has somewhat to learn from his elder brother, our friend Midgie. And then, when his Mama asks him will he have, say, some strawberries, when all save him are eating the delicious fruit, he will regard his Mama with firmness and affection and say in low melodious tones: "Nothank-you." He will glance at his Grandmama at the same time, as though to let her know how he appreciates the magnificence of the pleasure offered him and how much he hopes that his declination will neither incommode nor pain her. And on this abnegation does our James stand firm. Of course, it is understood that James often enough partakes of the bland éclair and wallows happily in blueberry pie, painting his round face with it, woadlike. Yes, James is Saxon in his calmness.

* * *

With his brother and sister the matter stands differently, though all three children have plenty of good qualities. For example, Midgie would not decline chocolate pudding: he has a mighty good appetite anyhow and believes with Major Dugald Dalgetty that, when you see sound provender, the best practice is to put it where it will do the most good. This theory on Midgie's part has sometimes led to trifling embarrassments, but he is a good boy. The sister Evelina (whose other and disciplinary name I will never, never divulge) again is different. She has a robust nature and I am confident would thrive on a diet of brass doorknobs and dill pickles. She is extremely enterprising, save in the respect of fish, which she consumes with rather a long tooth and puts on a Hecuba look, though she does not howl. Sometimes, when James says he won't have any dessert, Evelina says she won't have any, either, but I have long suspected that she does this out of *esprit de corps*. I have, however, never seriously formulated this theory and may easily be wrong, but I am sure that Evelina would agree with me when I said that James' manner of declining had more finish than hers.

* * *

This moderation of James' shows in another matter, the matter of bathing. I would not have you misunderstand these words and think of James as you ought not. What I refer to is sea bathing, where Ocean comes with his crisp coolness and reminds your ankles of his presence. No, James is a strong supporter of soap and water in the confines of the domestic tub. He glories in being a clean little boy and comes forth more affable than ever. But when Ocean asks him to step in and plunge and plash, then James becomes moderate and what may be called cautious. He goes in, to be sure, in his funny little trunks; he smiles, he shouts, he converses; but at his knees the plunging is arrested, he admires the performances of his Mama and his Grandmama and his brother and sister, but not one step further will he go, save upon extraordinary occasions and these are infrequent. He puts on a sweater the size of a Chief Justice's pocket handkerchief and either dabbles in the marge of the sliding waters; or else he plays on the dry sand and has a delightful time of it, always singing to himself and now and then visiting his Uncle John and making a few amiable remarks. But he does not go far into the water and in this is firm. I think that one reason why he does this so triumphantly is that he does not envy other little boys and girls, but looks indulgently upon their gyrations. Perhaps James may think that these other little boys and girls are easily pleased. At all events, he is happy and wants every one else to be happy, too.

* * *

Midgie takes to the water quite naturally and can already perform some most remarkable evolutions. He, too, is moderate in his way, but his way is not so gently subtle as James'. Older than James by more than a year, he yet seems his younger brother when James is by. James is far too polite, too kindly to deprecate his brother's wet enthusiasm. Let him rejoice in the loud-sounding sea, let him play with the arched waves—well and good, James seems to say, well and good, but there let the matter rest. Do not for an instant imagine James to be a languid little boy, for he is very far from being languid. He would look with polite wonder at Paul Dombey; if he knew little Nell, he would prefer Dick Swiveller to her, and he would simply remark Little Lord Fauntleroy's plenitude of hair and forget him. No, gentle reader, James is a very active little boy; indeed at times he is hideously active, but he prefers to be active more or less on dry land. He is forever jumping about and waving his arms and being a mighty good companion to Uncle John, while candour forces me to say that for his inches James has an impressive voice which never seems to be wearied. If his Uncle asks (or bids!) him be still, James smiles conscientiously and obliges with a graceful silence, but somehow or other manages to do it so that his Uncle feels remorse. Yes, James is a very stout fella for all his moderateness.

* * *

Whether James is as really conscientious as Midgie, is a delicate question, and why drag in Velasquez? The other evening after supper, the three children took a clandestine and uncovenanted walk. Their Mama was concerned and their Grandmama didn't half like it. Couriers were dispatched (so to speak), their Mama went out in the car to search for them; and then, while she was doing this, they filed into the house, pale and apprehensive. You can guess what their soft-hearted Grandmama did; she saw them wash sketchily and trundled them to bed. Midgie, when he was under the covers, said to her: "Now, I am going hard to sleep," and shut his eyes very tight, while he put his hand so firmly over them that he was the picture of studious repose. No human being could sleep so carefully as he did. But James, though he felt the same concern as to his mother's actions on returning, simply lay still in an innocent and beautiful slumber. I don't think that James felt quite as badly as Midgie—if he did, he was somewhat moderate about the way he showed it.

And Evelina? Friends, Evelina kept a steady reserve. Why should the Tsigane Queen give herself away? Let Midgie array himself in simulated sleep, let James be as artless as ever he liked, let these mere children employ their well-meant, but inartificial stratagems. The Tsigane Queen would pace alone the corridors of her own and particular meditations, dark and tempestuous as they undoubtedly were, and after that she would dream of other magnificent enormities. You will be glad to hear that all of them, after a long and refreshing sleep, appeared the next morning at breakfast. It was plain that they were determined to be magnanimous and to overlook their own conduct of the night before.

J. H. S.

Sea-Change

This is the song Columbus heard, the roar
Of ancient, irrepressible seas
On the steep coast of arrogant Spain that bore
The plunging galleons of the Genoese.
Looking to westward in the dawn, alone,
He saw the dun waves, purple-dyed,
Deep-stained to burning cobalt round the shore,
And heard the music of a milder tide
Break on the beaches of San Salvador.

LEILA JONES

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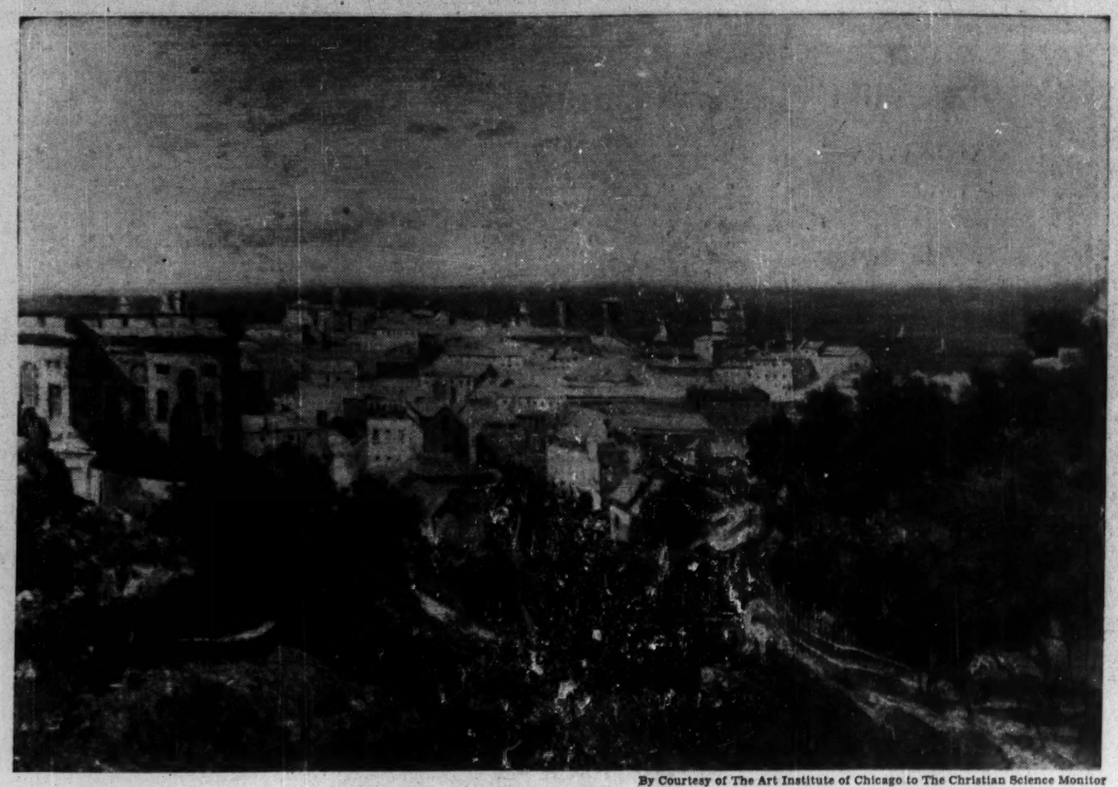

By Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to The Christian Science Monitor

VIEW OF GENOA: *A Painting by Jean Baptiste Corot* (1796-1875)

COROT'S PAINTINGS ARE possibly more familiar to us than the work of any other painter, and are often imitated. It has been said that he painted three thousand landscapes, of which triple that number are owned in America! The pictures which are most familiar to us are those of his later years, when his trees were filmy masses of gray-green, filling most of his composition, and some solitary figure with a touch of red was the only accent.

The work of his youth was far different, and many think it possesses more true artistic worth. The above is an excellent example which has recently become the property of the Art Institute of Chicago, under the will of Martin A. Ryerson.

A view of a crowded Italian city, it becomes under his hand a beautiful piece of color and form, with conflicting elements minimized, and a feeling of solidity and strength that is by no means heavy. The sea is a dark blue, the prevailing tones of the buildings a yellowish ivory, and the greens dark and strong and firmly modeled. The luminous sky and warm bath of sunny light fill the canvas with fresh air.

Those who feel that the subject has been photographically painted should examine the buildings with care to see whether they can find many minor statistics. Only in this way can the simplicity and directness of the work be understood.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

New York Inspires a Rhapsody

MY OWN NEW YORK is a shining city with towers that point to opportunity. It has broad streets with the most exciting windows in the world—windows that glitter with luxury and loveliness. Its air has a zest and a sparkle that make my mind tingle. Its hum starts a rhythm of thought in my brain. An idea floats in every puff of wind, a picture shapes itself in every spot of sun or shadow, an adventure waits around every corner and beckons down every street.

My New York is the most homelike city in the world, because there are so many homes there. At night, for block after block after block, up and down the side streets that crisscross the city, great expanses of stone climb to the sky like giant illuminated checkerboards, tier after tier of yellow squares of light, one above the other, each square the window of a living-room that is the center of a home.

It offers the loveliest privacy of any place that I have ever known, in rooms high up in many-storeyed buildings, with the friendly nostalgic river sounds, the far-off whistles of boats that New Yorkers get to love and miss in inland cities. Nowhere else, except perhaps on a mountaintop, can one feel so securely snug and remote, so sure of being able to live one's life as one wants to, as in a New York apartment where you never see your neighbor and choose your friends because you like them and not because they live around the corner.

To me, New York is the most beautiful city in the world, with rivers looped around it like shimmering satin ribbons; with boulevards and bridges and parks; with skyscrapers that sparkle in the sunshine, and with a thousand terraces and gardens high above the street.

For me, New York is one spot on earth from which loneliness has been banished. If it has thousands of people who are alone, it has a thousand ways of bringing them together. It has more things to do than I could do in six lifetimes, more places to go, more things to see, more people to meet. It is a city of endless entertainment, inviting buildings, friendly policemen, and instructive taxi drivers. I feel safer on its poorest streets than I do on a quiet country road.

I could live, I suppose, in any other city in the world, if I had to. I could like living in most that I have seen. But, if I lived in any but this fabulous city, I should hope that once in a while I could come to visit it. Now and then, I should want to see the avenues that, on the most ordinary days, have all the fascination of a parade. I should want to eat in the restaurants where one can always find the color of the current day. Above all, I should want to see this place where so much of the brilliancy of the minds of modern men and women has spilled itself into the theatres and concert halls, galleries and shops; into parks, bridges, and buildings; into a hundred ways of living.—From "New York—Fair or No Fair." by Marjorie Hillis. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Cameo

Chiseled in relief today,
Shadows cut by August sun,
Elm and maple leaves are traced
On the grass like antique lace;
Feathered tufts of garden blooms
Flank the flagstone's mottled walk,
Barricade about the door
Sharp the rose tree's tangled stalk.
Keen the loveliness today,
Memory, store this gem away!

RUTH W. HEYWOOD

The Right Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEARLY EVERYONE AT some time has had the experience of being lost. Before highways were clearly marked it was a common occurrence to find oneself on the wrong road; and even at the present time, if one is not alert in watching signposts, he may turn from the right way and find himself temporarily lost, and perhaps anxious and confused.

But how great is his joy when he has again found the right way! Confusion, fear, doubt, despair give place to gratitude when he glimpses the landmark or the sign that shows the way; and, assured that he is now on the right road, he proceeds on his journey confidently.

An incident that occurred in childhood has proved helpful to the writer through the years, in her search for the right way. She suddenly found herself alone on the corner of a busy city street unable to proceed farther with assurance. The place which she wished to reach had been visited only on one previous occasion. Confusion, fear, despair bewildered her, and she saw only unfamiliar signs. Then her thought turned to the Father, and in childlike faith she prayed to Him to show her the way. The answer was immediate, and to her opened eyes appeared a remembered landmark that confusion and fear had hidden from view. Then she proceeded on her way, certain that she was going in the right direction.

Some years later, the same child was in need of finding the way of health, and freedom from confusion and uncertainty. She studied various creeds, attended churches of different denominations, and read treatises on religion. But the confusion, doubt, and uncertainty did not abate. At last she turned in faith to the Bible. In earnest prayer and deep contemplation she sought the right way. The Master said (Matthew 7:7, 8), "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

The answer to the prayer for spiritual light, for right directing, came in her introduction to Christian Science. In the study of this Science she found the understanding of the true nature of God, and with this understanding came peace and freedom from confusing doctrines and contradictory creeds. A demonstrable understanding of God enables one to proceed on the way with confidence and assurance.

Christ Jesus is the Way-shower. He marked the way of salvation for humanity; he taught the truth about God and man, and he demonstrated the truth he taught. The Master healed the sick, comforted the sorrowing, and reformed the sinner. The way Jesus showed to mankind is the way of spiritual understanding, the way that causes the individual to turn from the evidence of material sense to the truth as revealed by spiritual sense.

Jesus was able to mark the path for humanity because of his constant communion with God, divine Mind. He prayed without ceasing, even as he urged his followers to do. In every problem that confronted him he sought divine guidance. He did the works of healing with assurance, proving that he was indeed the long awaited Messiah.

We all need earnestly to commune with God, and to attain the purity of thought which is evidenced in a childlike faith that God will answer righteous prayer. No one need hesitate to ask God to direct him, to give him the wisdom and strength to proceed on his way. Each day brings experiences that call for decisions. These experiences are opportunities to choose the right way. It is a reason for rejoicing that in the Bible and the revelation of Christian Science, we have the way so clearly marked out that no one need miss it. Alertness, perseverance, and persistence are necessary in holding to the right way.

One may say, "But how can I be sure Christian Science is the way of salvation?" This question is answered by proof. We are sure that two and two equals four because the statement is demonstrable. The facts of being, as given in the Bible and explained by Christian Science, are as demonstrable as mathematical rules. God's omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience are provable. Sin, sickness, disease, lack, and sorrow yield to the recognition of God's presence and power. Through the ministrations of Christian Science every kind of disease is being healed. Men and women in nearly every country in the world testify that they are daily proving that the right understanding of God results in harmony, peace, joy, and satisfaction in their present experience.

When we turn from the testimony of the material senses, and accept Spirit as real and substantial, we are traveling in the right way, and nothing can hinder our progress towards the perfection that is the heritage of the real man, God's likeness. The way of spiritual understanding is a joyous one. Of this way Mary Baker Eddy says on page 454 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way. Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action."

The way in Christian Science leads away from darkness to light, from ignorance to understanding, from unreality to reality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

O caminho certo

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

QUASI TODOS NÓS já passamos, em certa ocasião, pela experiência de nos perdermos. Antes de se marcar claramente as estradas, era frequente o caso de nos encontrarmos no rumo errado; e mesmo na época atual, se não estivermos álerta vigiando as taboletas, poderemos nos desviar do caminho certo e ficar temporáriamente perdidos e talvez aflitos e desnorteados.

Mas, quão grande alegria sentimos quando achamos de novo o verdadeiro caminho! A confusão, o médo, a dúvida e o desespêro dão lugar à gratidão quando avistamos as taboletas ou o sinal que nos indicam o caminho; e, seguros de estarmos agora na boa direção proseguimos, confiantes, na nossa jornada.

Um incidente que se deu na infância da autora foi-lhe de muito auxílio através dos anos, enquanto estava à procura do caminho exato. Numa cidade, na esquina de rua movimentada, viu-se de repente sósinha, incapaz de proseguir com segurança. O lugar que procurava tinha sido visitado por ela numa única ocasião anterior. A confusão, o médo, o desespêro desnortearam-na, vendo ela somente sinais que lhe não eram familiares. Volveu, então, seus pensamentos para o Pai Eterno, e com fé infantil orou para que lhe mostrasse o caminho. A resposta veiu imediata, e aos olhos que se lhe abriram surgiu uma taboleta da qual se lembrava e que a confusão e o médo lhe tinham ocultado. Proseguiu então no seu caminho, certa de que ía na direção desejada.

Alguns anos mais tarde essa mesma criança precisava encontrar o caminho da saúde, bem como libertar-se de confusões e incertezas. Estudou vários credos, frequentou igrejas de denominações diferentes e leu dissertações sôbre religião. Mas a confusão, a dúvida e a incerteza não diminuiram. Por fim volveu-se com fé para a Bíblia. Na oração fervorosa e meditação profunda procurou o caminho certo. O Mestre disse (Mateus 7:7, 8): "Pedi, e dar-se-vos-á; buscai, e achareis; batei, e abrir-se-vos-á. Pois todo o que pede, recebe; o que busca, acha; e a quem bate, abrir-se-lhe-á."

A resposta á oração para que lhe fossem dadas luz espiritual e orientação segura veiu-lhe quando lhe dirigiram a atenção para a Ciência Cristã. No estudo desta Ciência achou a compreensão da verdadeira natureza de Deus, e esta compreensão trouxe-lhe a paz, e libertou-a de doutrinas confusas e credos contraditórios. A compreensão demonstrável de Deus habilita-nos a proseguir no caminho com confiança e segurança.

Cristo Jesús é o Guia. Êle marcou o caminho da salvação para a humanidade; ensinou a verdade sôbre Deus e o homem, e demonstrou a verdade que ensinára. O Mestre curava os doentes, confortava os tristes e reformava os pecadores. O rumo que Jesús apontou aos homens é o da compreensão espiritual, o rumo que faz o indivíduo afastar-se da evidência do sentido material e volver-se para a verdade, como é revelada pelo sentido espiritual.

Jesús teve a capacidade de marcar o caminho para a humanidade em virtude de sua constante comunhão com Deus, Mente divina. Êle orava sem cessar, e instava junto aos seus seguidores para tambem o fazerem. Em cada problema que se lhe deparava, apelava para a orientação divina. Fazia o trabalho de curar com segurança, provando ser de fato o Messias ha tanto tempo esperado.

Todos nós precisamos comungar fervorosamente com Deus, e atingir a pureza de pensamento evidenciada numa fé que, infantilmente, espera de Deus resposta à oração justa. Ninguem deve hesitar em pedir que Deus o guie, que lhe dê sabedoria e fôrça para proseguir na sua trilha. Cada dia traz incidentes que exigem decisões. Estas experiências são oportunidades para se escolher o caminho certo. Ha razão para nos alegrarmos de que na Bíblia e na revelação da Ciência Cristã temos o rumo tão claramente indicado que ninguem precisa perdê-lo de vista. A vigilância, a perseverança, e a persistência são necessárias para que nos não desviemos da direção exata.

Alguem poderá dizer: "Mas como posso ter a certeza de que a Ciência Cristã é o caminho da salvação?" Esta pergunta é respondida pela prova. Temos a certeza de que dois e dois são quatro porque a afirmação é demonstrável. Os fatos do ser, tal como apresentados na Bíblia e explicados pela Ciência Cristã, são tão demonstráveis quanto as regras matemáticas. A onipotência, onipresença e oniciência de Deus podem ser provadas. O pecado, a doença, a moléstia, a penúria e a tristeza cedem ante o reconhecimento da presença e do poder de Deus. Pela ministração da Ciência Cristã todas as espécies de moléstias estão sendo curadas. Homens e mulheres, em quasi todos os países do mundo, diariamente constatam que da sua justa compreensão de Deus lhes resulta a harmonia, a paz, a alegria e a satisfação na experiência atual.

Quando rejeitamos o testemunho dos sentidos materiais e aceitamos o Espírito como real e substancial, estamos seguindo a boa direção e nada poderá impedir nosso progresso para a perfeição que é a herança do homem real, a semelhança de Deus. No caminho da compreensão espiritual, se encontra a alegria. Dêsse caminho, diz Mary Baker Eddy na pagina 454 do seu livro-texto *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras): "O Amôr inspira-nos o caminho, ilumina-o, nô-lo designa, e nêle nos guia. Motivos corretos dão asas ao pensamento, e fôrça e liberdade à palavra e à ação."

O rumo da Ciência Cristã conduz da escuridão para a luz, da ignorância para a compreensão, da irrealidade para a realidade.

Informações acerca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Tropic Beach: Puerto Cabello

White blaze of sun, white sand,
white surf that breaks and sings its timeless
song and falls and breaks, again, again,
bringing and bearing away its wet white
shards of coral;
a slow adagio of wind among palm fronds
sighing and singing another song unceasingly
under a steel-white arch of sky—
adagio of wind, andante of insistent waves:
songs sung so long they are no longer sounds,
but part of this white silence of mid-day;
all that is tangible and actual
is the sudden thud of cocoanut that falls
and tumbles to the water's edge,
as if in gesture mindful of the passing hour.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1939

Louisiana Gets Chance to Put House in Order

State University Alumni take active part in purging State of old Long Machine.

A clean-up of political conditions is going on in the State of Louisiana which is likely to be permanent and "bring Louisiana back into moral equilibrium," according to Tom W. Dutton of Baton Rouge, La., President of the Louisiana State University Alumni Federation, visiting here.

Mr. Dutton was one of the first to demand such a clean-up after a series of scandals affecting the State University led to the resignation of Dr. James Monroe Smith, its President, last June.

Mr. Dutton, a businessman, who heads the Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce, as well as the University's 17,000 alumni, in a radio address July 3, asked Gov. Earl K. Long to divorce the University from politics by ousting its Board of Supervisors, and having done this, to "house-clean" the entire Long political machine.

Some Go, Others on Way

Since then, he said, five of the 14 University Supervisors have been forced out and replaced with non-political figures, and suits are pending in an effort to remove several others on grounds of dual office-holding. Moreover, Governor Long has promised Mr. Dutton that he will make no further appointments to the University Board without the approval of the Alumni Federation.

"For the first time in 10 years," Mr. Dutton declared, "the people of the State are really hopeful, and feel an honest correction of abuses is going to take place. We feel that not only the local and State people are aroused but that the Federal Government itself at last is aroused to see that such a condition in Louisiana is no asset, political or otherwise."

Mr. Dutton believes the Long machine, prodded by public opinion and by the Federal Government, will purge itself of its worst elements and give the State a more democratic, and more honest government than it has had in the last decade.

Are Willing to Help

"Our attitude toward Governor Long (brother of the late Huey P. Long, who built up the present Democratic organization in the State) is that we are willing to give him a chance," Mr. Dutton said. "He has promised to clean up the State. We are going to give him every opportunity, and co-operate with him as long as he manifests a desire to really clean up the situation."

The Alumni head, who says he is "one of the few Republicans in Louisiana," does not favor a complete change-over to management of State affairs by businessmen, although he feels that a few businessmen in politics would be helpful. "There are some in the Long machine, against whom no fault has ever been found," he said, "and I don't see why they should be

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy to cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate southerly winds shifting to northwest Thursday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler on coast Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler in north portions tonight and in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southerly winds shifting to northwest Thursday; mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; some fog tonight.

Official Temperatures

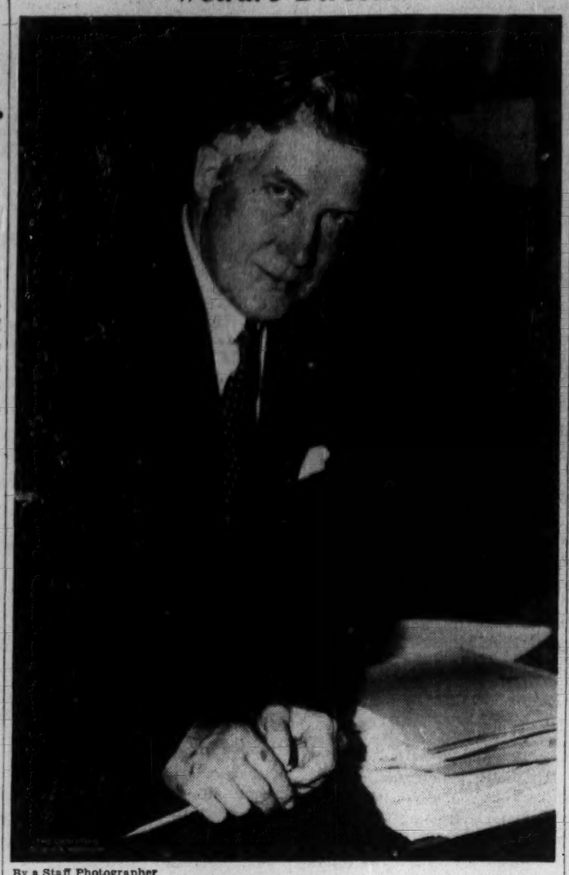
	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	84	Minneapolis	68	91
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	74	92	New York	75	88
Denver	61	91	Norfolk	75	87
Helena	59	87	Philadelphia	74	88
Kansas City	72	87	St. Louis	73	89
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	58	63
Miami	80	88	Washington	75	92

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., August 16.
B—Maximum, August 15.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:07 a. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:16 p. m.

Welfare Director



By a Staff Photographer

David W. Armstrong
Director of Public Welfare in Massachusetts

New WPA Schedule Affects Cities Differently

WPA wages will be reduced in Boston and Worcester but raised in Portland and Providence, a study of the effect of the new pay schedule upon New England revealed today. The new schedule is effective Sept. 1.

While the national average of WPA wages will be increased from $53 to $55.50, the large cities over 100,000 in the North and West will receive cuts and Southern cities and regions will be granted increases, according to an announcement in Washington by Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner.

The re-adjustment of WPA wages in New England is brought about under a broad re-classification by which some 4,000 different wage schedules will be reduced to 60. There will be three geographical regions in the Nation under differing wage scales: North, East, and Central states; the Far West; and the South.

Within these areas the wage scale will be broken down into five classifications; professional and technical workers; skilled; intermediate; unskilled, Class A; and unskilled, class B.

A further redivision establishes different wage schedules in each of the five classifications according to population districts: counties with towns up to 5,000; counties with towns between 5,000 and 25,000; counties with towns from 25,000 to 100,000, and counties with cities of 100,000 and over.

It is under this particular classification that WPA wage scales will differ in New England cities. The schedules are set, Colonel Harrington explained, in accordance with the scale of living costs. In the readjustment between Portland, Providence, Worcester, and Boston, the first two cities are given slight increases and the latter two decreases.

Readjustment of salary schedules will probably effect all cities and towns of New England, raising wages slightly in some locales and bringing slight reductions elsewhere so that there will be a uniform system of payment not effective heretofore, it is expected.

The change in wage scales was obligatory under the 1939 Relief Act by which the "security wage" was dropped and the new schedule based upon a cost of living standard established.

Squalus Mystery Of Open Hatch Delays New Lift

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 16 (AP)—Divers sought today to solve the mystery of an open hatch on the submarine Squalus as other salvage workers labored to readjust pontoons in readiness for a second lift and tow, perhaps tomorrow.

The fact that the hatch was open was made known last night by Rear Admiral Cyrus W. Cole in a radio message to shore: "Completed lowering all pontoons and other preparations for lifting but final inspection indicates necessity of readjusting some pontoons. An attempt to lift will not be made tomorrow. Diver this afternoon found hatch to after battery compartment open. This hatch was observed to be closed when inspected by divers before lifting on July 13."

July 13 was the date of the first lifting attempt, which ended in failure when the 84,000,000 craft ripped away from its net of chains and pontoons and plunged back to the 240 foot bottom.

WPA Wage Scale in New England

Comparisons of the old and new WPA wage scales in New England cities are as follows:

	Unskilled "B"	Unskilled "B"	Intermediate	Skilled	Professional & Technical
Portland, Maine					
Old rate	$52.20	$52.00	$61.10	$75.40	$83.20
New rate	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
Boston					
Old	$60.50	$60.50	$71.50	$93.50	$94.00
New	52.00	57.20	68.90	89.70	94.90
Worcester, Mass.					
Old	$60.00	$60.00	$71.50	$93.44	$94.00
New	52.00	57.20	68.90	89.70	94.90
Providence, R. I.					
Old	$55.90	$55.90	$65.00	$85.80	$94.90
New	52.00	57.20	68.90	89.70	94.90

U. S. Increase In Aged Help Aids Bay State

Liberalization of Federal assistance to save the State about $1,400,000, Armstrong says.

Massachusetts taxpayers, regretting the record size of the 1939-40 biennial State budget, learned today they will reap an unexpected financial harvest totaling approximately $1,400,000 annually through liberalization of the Federal contribution to old-age assistance and aid to dependent children costs.

This news came through David W. Armstrong, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, who at present is busily engaged in reorganizing the State department to increase efficiency and to effect economies.

Under the social security law amendments adopted by the recent Congress and effective Jan. 1, 1940, the Federal Government will reimburse the State 50 per cent on all old-age assistance cases receiving up to $40 a month. The old law limited reimbursement to 50 per cent on cases receiving benefits up to $30 a month.

Similarly, Federal contribution to aid to dependent children will be increased from one-third to one-half of the total cost.

Old and New Laws

Some 16,000 persons in Massachusetts now receive more than $30 a month in old-age assistance. The excess payment over $30 amounts to more than $1,440,000 annually. Under the new law half of this amount will be returned to the State annually, thus resulting in a reduction in State and local government costs for old-age assistance.

State costs will be cut approximately $930,090 while the local governments will save $470,000 annually as a result of the change.

Mr. Armstrong explained that under the old law the maximum Federal contribution was $15. Thus on a $36 monthly benefit the Federal share would be $15, the State share $14 and the local government portion $7. Under the new law the Federal share will be $18, the State share $12 and the local government $6.

On aid to dependent children liberalization of Federal contributions will save Massachusetts governments more than $680,000 annually on the basis of present costs. The State will not benefit from this liberalization because the State law provides that the State government shall pay one-third of the total.

Under the old law the Federal, State and local governments each paid a one-third share. Under the new law the Federal Government will pay 50 per cent, the State one-third and the local government one-sixth.

More Liberal Benefits?

Increased Federal aid comes as particularly good news to Massachusetts taxpayers who annually have watched public welfare costs mount steadily. In fact the State biennial budget for 1939-40 provides for an almost automatic increase of more than $11,000,000 in public welfare expenditures over the previous biennium.

Only liberalization of benefits to needy aged and in aid to dependent children will eliminate the promised savings to Massachusetts taxpayers under the Federal social security amendments. And Mr. Armstrong, himself, is definitely opposed to such liberalization merely on the basis of an increased Federal contribution.

While discussing the new Federal law, Mr. Armstrong disclosed that the number of old-age assistance cases is steadily increasing. In June, 1939, 78,991 persons were receiving aid totaling $2,235,204 a month. Last year the case load averaged 70,388 persons, while the total annual cost reached $23,600,000. This year the total expense is expected to reach nearly $28,000,000.

Thus, since 1935 when the eligibility age was reduced from 70 to 65 years, the number of cases has jumped from 28,000 to approximately 79,000 and the cost has leaped from $9,000,000 to $28,000,000. And the peak has not been reached and may never be reached, Mr. Armstrong contends.

To support this contention, the Public Welfare Commissioner pointed out that the proportion of persons 65 years or over is gradually increasing in Massachusetts. Therefore, more persons are becoming eligible for benefits.

Picketers Appear on Beacon Hill

By a Staff Photographer

Barre Strikers Demand Recall of State Police

Strikers from the Barre Wool Combing Company register their disapproval of the use of State police at the textile mill in South Barre by picketing the Beacon Street entrances to the State House.

Waterbury Case Rests With Jury After Long Trial

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 16 (AP)—A Superior Court jury retired today after receiving final instructions from Judge Ernest A. Inglis to weigh charges that Mayor Frank Hayes, former Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and 18 others conspired to mulct the city treasury of more than a million dollars.

Spectators stormed Waterbury's small courthouse to witness Connecticut's greatest legal drama before the nine men and three women went to the jury room at 9:13 a. m. (E. S. T.) to consider the State's accusation that "rampant corruption" flourished during Democratic Mayor Hayes' eight-year regime.

Judge Inglis, after summarizing briefly his 50,000-word charge, cautioned the jury against allowing prejudice or sympathy to color its verdicts, adding, "Remember, we are here to administer justice."

The duty of the jury, he said, is to decide three main questions:

1. Whether the State has proved one general conspiracy existed.
2. Whether the State has proved the conspiracy was formed to carry out the unlawful acts alleged by the State.
3. Which of the accused, if any, were members of the alleged conspiracy.

An hour before court opened at 10 a. m. spectators stormed the courthouse doors, jostling and pushing their way up to the second-floor courtroom. In a twinkling the benches reserved for spectators, accommodating only about 60 persons, were entirely filled, mainly by women.

Debonair Mayor Hayes arrived 15 minutes before the session opened, smiling affably and betraying no strain of the drawn-out trial.

After the jury retired, defense and State counsel waived presenting arguments in behalf of Charles E. Williamson, whose case will be determined by Judge Inglis. Both sides had previously filed briefs in the one case.

Other defendants include subordinate city officials, and a group of lawyers, accountants and contractors whom the State contends received illegal payments for goods and services never supplied in some cases and excessively compensated for in others.

The trial, longest in Connecticut history, began last Nov. 29. Since the first witness took the stand in January, 2,500,000 words of testimony have been entered in the record, most of them from State's witnesses as only three defendants presented evidence.

State Police to Withdraw From Barre Strike Area

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced this afternoon that he had ordered withdrawal of the State police from the strike at the Barre Wool Combing Company at South Barre, effective at midnight. Thereupon a delegation of strikers, waiting upon the Governor, promised to do their part to maintain law and order in the controversy.

The Governor's announcement came at a meeting between him and approximately 150 strikers who picketed the State House throughout the forenoon in protest to the use of State police at the textile mill. Before talking to the delegation Mr. Saltonstall took an unusual step, veteran incumbents at the State House declared, by shaking hands with each picket.

Whether it would be possible to maintain calm at the mill where several hundred strikers are out and a picket line is active, appeared uncertain, however, when Commissioner of Labor and Industries, James T. Moriarty—in whom Governor Saltonstall publicly declared faith in his labor judgment last week—attacked the integrity of the firm.

The company has "needlessly prolonged the strike," Mr. Moriarty told the pickets, adding that "it could have been settled within a few minutes" if the firm would have re-employed four girls who went out on strike against an increase of work without an increase in pay.

Commissioner Moriarty declared that "any employer so obstinate that he will not bend to the State, the Governor, and the Department of Labor and Industries is not the type of man I want to work with."

In his informanl talk with the pickets at the State House Governor Saltonstall did not discuss what might happen if a situation were provoked by others than the strikers. The 150 pickets present with the Governor, in turn, pledged to keep law and order and cheered Mr. Saltonstall for his action.

During the morning, the pickets, some dressed in colored aprons, marched back and forth before all Beacon Street entrances to the State House carrying placards. A squad of Boston police dispatched to the scene ordered the placards taken away since the pickets had no permit.

Without placards, the strikers continued their vigil singing labor parodies to current popular songs. They awaited an opportunity to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Sixth Held in Petzold Case

A sixth man was understood today to have been indicted by the Suffolk County Grand Jury in connection with the case against Paul A. Petzold, former Boston patrolman, accused of engaging secretly in a career of crime.

The new indictment is expected to be reported by the Grand Jury in Superior Court tomorrow as it closes the first phase of its inquiry into the Petzold case and recesses until September.

Charges against three Boston policemen are understood to have been made by Petzold to high police officials and to assistants of District Attorney William J. Foley. Petzold has appeared four times before the Jury in its inquiry into the alleged dual careers of himself and the other officers.

The indictments against Petzold are for armed robbery, breaking and entering and larceny, and conspiracy.

Fe for Breakfast at the Statler

Food experts from all over the United States and Canada—not necessarily gourmets but men who spend millions each year in purchasing supplies for the great hotels, restaurants, clubs, colleges, and universities and transportation lines—are going to pass on an "all New England breakfast" tomorrow morning in the Hotel Statler. Their approval might revolutionize the morning snack throughout the country.

It might, but lobby gossip at the Hotel where these members of the International Stewards and Caterers Association have been eating their way through a five-day conclave since Sunday, indicates that some New York and Western delegates have not recovered their epicurean poise since the recent Maine set-back indorsing tomatoless clam chowder. Here, they say, is their opportunity for a reprisal on New England's Sunday morning breakfast—unless there are enough sectional "party" votes to set the stamp of approval on the menu.

The conventioners are looking forward to Louis de Smet's selection of viands. Unkind remarks about the Bay State's "sacred cod" being "nothing but a scavenger and a haddock," and pie for breakfast have not ruffled him. Here's what he's going to serve:

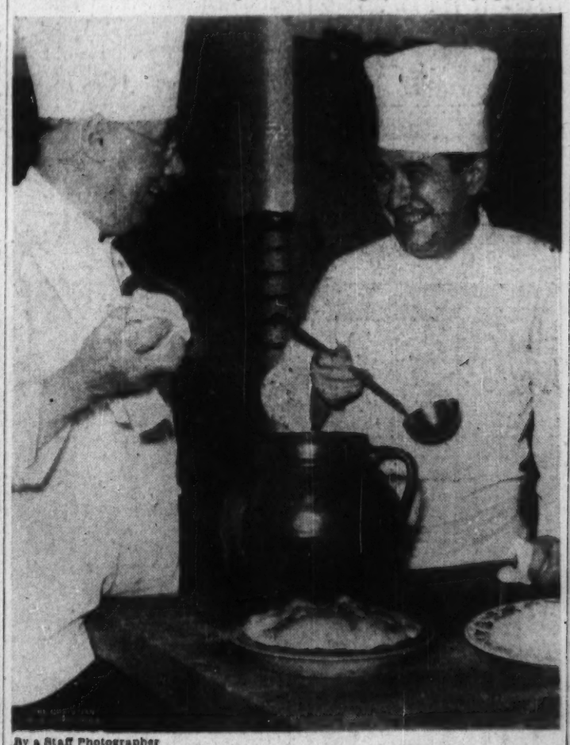
Cape Cod Cranberry Juice Cocktail
Boston Baked Beans with Pork
Plain Brown Bread Plum Brown Bread
Codfish Cakes
Hot Apple Pie Doughnuts
Beach Plum Jelly Piccalilli
Catsup Vinegar

In the event this is a bit too close to the pioneer spirit of this section, the Statler will make amends at luncheon and at the banquet closing the convention tomorrow night. For luncheon, for example, will be cherry stone cocktail, cold galatine of capon, chef's salad . . . peach ginger meringue pie.

Dinner goes one step farther: Avacado Shirley Jane, cold creme Vichysoise, lobster Americaine with ring of corn, double breast of chicken . . . bombe volcano (sparkler effect).

This afternoon, following a business session, the delegates left for a harbor trip, fireboats and all that. Tonight there will be a supper dance at the Chamber of Commerce restaurant. Tomorrow brings election of officers; then off for the World's Fair and home to tell the folks what we eat in Boston.

E. B. T.



By a Staff Photographer

Louis de Smet
Chef of the Hotel Statler in Boston

Charles Bourbounais
Of the Statler culinary staff

Mercury Hits 90, High for August; Cooler Tomorrow

The temperature in Boston thermometers hit a new high for the month today when a reading of 90 degrees was made at 1:30 p. m. at the Weather Bureau in the Federal Building. The mercury then was within three degrees of the record for the year reached on July 8. Because of the heat, City Hall was closed at noon and employees dismissed.

There was reassuring news, however, when the Weather Bureau announced cooler air is on its way from the Pacific Coast and will reach this City, in all probability, tomorrow. In the meantime, cloudy or partly cloudy skies are forecast.

Brookline Saves $81,435

The State Senate bill transferring maintenance of so-called metropolitan boulevards from the Metropolitan District Commission to the State Department of Public Works will result in a saving of $81,435, to the town of Brookline, officials revealed today. This was the amount assessed Brookline last year, and is an annual average.

Thanksgiving: One, Two, Or 365 a Year

Vast problems confront interstate families as Governors split on Turkey Day.

This business of having two Thanksgiving Days, one for the Democrats and another for the Republicans, is likely to play havoc with inter-state family reunions.

Imagine a family party in the State of New York, where Gov. Herbert H. Lehman (D) says he will abide by Federal dictum and proclaim a holiday on Thursday, Nov. 23—a week earlier than the traditional last Thursday of the month.

Then imagine, if you please, that the two sons and their wives live across the border in Massachusetts, where Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, indicates he will invoke State's rights and proclaim a holiday a week later, on Nov. 30.

Here indeed is a family being crushed between the upper and nether millstones of a new phase of the ancient State's rights dispute! With sons obliged to stay at work on the day their father has a holiday, here is a dinner problem that would puzzle even an Emily Post!

Why Not Both?

The happiest solution, of course, would be for both dates to be declared holidays. Then interstate families could take their choice, and the patronage at intersectional football games would not be confined to one section.

One Governor actually has indorsed the plan. He is Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas, who said the dual system would make things easier for citizens who already had planned football games, vacations, outings and civic activities for the traditional date.

But most of the Governors appear to be exercising typical American individualism. At the latest tabulation, 18 of the 48 Governors had lined up with the President for an earlier Thanksgiving, 12 stood firm for the traditional date, and the rest had not made up their minds.

As a result, it was not so much the smashing of a tradition to help business that bothered the average man and woman as the last-minute notice, the continuing uncertainty, and the probability of diversity among the States. How much pressure retail stores could bring on rebellious Governors in behalf of the earlier date remained to be seen.

New Views on Holidays

With the tradition questioned by a President for the first time since the Civil War, other holiday traditions suddenly came in for reappraisal. The International Stewards' and Caterers' Association, meeting in Boston, urged that if Thanksgiving is to be advanced to help the stores, Labor Day should be put back a couple of weeks to help the hotelmen by lengthening the vacation season.

In Springfield, Mass., a child named Donald Roy re-appraised the situation and concluded that an earlier Christmas would be advantageous. He sent a letter to Santa Claus, with a picture of a cart which he much desired, but the letter was intercepted at the post office.

In the end, it may get around to everybody just being thankful every day in the year.

John L. Blackman, Jr.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
George White's "Scandals," an all new 1939 edition. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30. (2 weeks only).

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and Joan Blondell. 1:45, 4:50, 8. Also "It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35

Coolidge Corner—
"The Mikado," with Martyn Green, Kenny Baker and Sidney Granville. 3:15, 6:35, 9:55. Also "The Sun Never Sets," featuring Basil Rathbone and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Lane Sisters and John Garfield in "Four Daughters." Also "The Sun Never Sets," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Basil Rathbone. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Also "Captain Furr," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen.

Normandie—
"Bridal Suite," with Robert Young and Annabella. Also "The Boy Friend," with Jane Withers.

Radio—Page 10

University—
Ginger Rogers in "Vivacious Lady," 2:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "The Rage of Paris," with Danielle Darrieux. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado." Also "The Sun Never Sets," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

State and Orpheum —
"Four Feathers," featuring Ralph Richardson, C. Aubrey Smith. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10. Also "A Woman Is the Judge," with Frieda Inescort, Otto Kruger, and Rochelle Hudson. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 8:58. Tomorrow: "The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms.

Repertory—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Uptown—
"Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 1:25, 5, 8:40. Also "Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, Priscilla Lane and her sisters. 2:45, 6:25, 10.

South Station Theater—
"Metropolis-1939," "Exposing the Employment Racket," "The Grouch Club," "Tinz Troubles," latest newsreels and shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." Fenway: 1:15, 4:05 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Cowboy Quarterback," with Bert Wheeler, Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns, Susan Hayward, and Joseph Allen Jr. Also "Island of Lost Men," with Anna-May Wong and J. Carrol Naish.

Metropolitan—
"Hotel for Women." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50 6:30, 9:30. Unsavory. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," featuring Peter Lorre. 11:40a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: "The Angels Wash Their Faces," starring Ann Sheridan and the "Dead End Kids." Also Elisabeth Bergner in "Stolen Life."

R. K. O. Boston—
"You Can't Get Away With Murder," featuring Humphrey Bogart, 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker. 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Rose Marie," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone," 9:35 a. m., 12:35 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "The Jones Family in Hollywood," 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also "March of Time."

Tremont—
"Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," with Mickey Rooney. Also "Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon, Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Love Affairs," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Four Girls in White," with Florence Rice and Alan Marshall.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hell's Kitchen" with the "Dead End" Kids. Scollay: 10. a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10:15. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:26, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Indianapolis Speedway," with Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:36, 8:55. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour of Dutch and Spanish Painting by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by the Boston Federal Brass Ensemble, Stanley Hassell, Conductor. 12 noon.

'Life With Father' as a Play

The Arts in New England

Skowhegan, Maine

They are calling it the funniest tryout Lakewood has ever had. Whether or not this is a shade on the extravagant side, the Lakewood Playhouse here was shaking its sides last evening laughing over "Life With Father," the comedy of character which Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse have fashioned from the late Clarence Day's skylark in parental biography. And there seems to be no good reason why the resulting fun should lose any of its mirth-provoking power on the 450-mile journey to New York, where it is headed this fall.

The fun of the play has its source in the same font which poured laughter throughout the pages of the original book. It springs, in other words, from the title character himself. Fierce, Illogical, Kind, overbearing, repentant — there seems to be a little of every father about Mr. Day.

The plot revolves around a handful of those enormously inconsequential events which lead to family crises. Principal theme is the effort of Mrs. Day to have her husband baptized. Father's utter inability—in the long run—to cope with his loving wife's determination is made even funnier by the fact that it follows his advice to Clarence regarding women in a scene which provides one of the most hilarious lines of "Life With Father." As to the remainder of the plot, it reminisces in kindly but humorous manner over Clarence's romance, visit of the relatives and Clarence's new suit.

"Life With Father" is a one-man piece. Played by Mr. Lindsay, the elder Day is by all means one of the most helplessly comic men who ever tried explaining finance to his wife. Despite the concentration of character and dramatic interest, director Melville Burke has not neglected the supporting players, nor do they neglect their opportunities, even to the procession of new maids necessitated by Mr. Day's irascibility at the breakfast table. Dorothy Stickney holds her own as Mrs. Day, while Lakewood has provided an agreeable family group for the remaining members — John Drew Devereau, Richard Simon, Raymond Roe, Jackie Ayres, and Fay Wray. Virginia Dunning, J. Arthur Young, and Jessamine Newcomb brighten minor roles.

While still in need of a little tightening here and there, and the sharpening of one of two tag lines, "Life With Father" should, after its shakedown cruise at Lakewood, ride the Broadway tides as one of next season's more agreeable drolleries. It has already the merit of being a play which increases in comicality as the evening progresses. While "Life With Father" is an essentially clean play, some may feel that Mr. Day's profanity has been called upon more often than necessary for the quick laugh.

J. D. B.

Fine Arts Reopening

The Fine Arts, closed since spring, will reopen next Wednesday with a six-weeks film festival, comprising a selection of outstanding American, English, French, German, Mexican, Russian, and Austrian pictures. A complete repertory of the festival will be announced in a few days.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 17

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
Shortwave
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Aug. 17

1:30 p. m.—WORL, (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

A scene from "The Wizard of Oz," coming to the State and Orpheum tomorrow

'Wizard of Oz,' New Bergner Film Coming

Movies of Moment

"The Wizard of Oz," which took the master magicians of M-G-M a year to concoct, will arrive at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters tomorrow. Dorothy is being played by Judy Garland; Frank Morgan is the Wizard; Ray Bolger, the Scarecrow; Jack Haley, the Tin Woodman; Bert Lahr, the Cowardly Lion; Billie Burke, the Good Fairy; and Margaret Hamilton, the Wicked Witch.

The M-G-M bosses in Hollywood are already comparing "The Wizard of Oz" with "Snow White." Which may or may not be a trifle on the hopeful side. They say that "The Wizard" marks the first Technicolor film with real people in it for which the camera has been asked to do all manner of tricks. And, if you remember "The Wizard," you will also recall that a powerful lot of tricking might be in order.

The second film is "Blondie Takes a Vacation," with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Sims.

* * *

Bergner and "Angels"

Elisabeth Bergner, who has been conspicuous by her absence around these parts for some time, arrives at the Metropolitan Theater tomorrow in "Stolen Life." Michael Redgrave, whom you will remember as the engaging young man of "The Lady Vanishes," is cast with Miss Bergner in her latest film. The Met is choosing to feature "Angels Wash Their Faces," with the Dead End Kids and Ann Sheridan.

* * *

Our Leading Bazooka-ist

Bob Burns's transition from hick comic to wayside philosopher continues in "Our Leading Citizen," opening tomorrow at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. In the new film, Mr. Burns plays an old-fashioned lawyer, whose sound common sense and kindly humor lead the way to peace in a strike situation. Others in the cast are Susan Hayward, Joseph Allen, Jr., Gene Lockhart and Charles Bickford. The accompanying feature will be "Island of Lost Men," an "adventure romance," with Anna May Wong, J. Carrol Naish, and Anthony Quinn.

* * *

Stanley Film Held

H. M. Stanley will continue searching for Dr. David Livingstone for a second week at the Keith Memorial Theater, according to latest advices. There will be a new second feature, however, "Unexpected Father," with Mischa Auer, Sandy Lee, Shirley Ross, Dennis O'Keefe, Joy Hodges.

J. D. B.

Joseph Allen, Jr., Bob Burns, and Susan Hayward in "Our Leading Citizen," at the Paramount and Fenway beginning tomorrow

From the Incoming Films

Elisabeth Bergner and Michael Redgrave in "Stolen Life," opening at the Metropolitan tomorrow

A Youth Experience Project

DEXTER, Maine, Aug. 16—Co-operation is the keynote of the Work Experience Project being conducted here as a part of the National Youth Administration program.

This co-operation is keenly felt as one visits Fay-Scott Inn where almost 100 young men, 18 to 25 years of age, make their home. Nearby is the Fay and Scott Machine Shop where a large portion of the work experience is obtained.

A crew of young men have been organized into assistant or student cooks. Each is given practice in preparation of meals.

One factor helping to create the fine co-operative spirit, is the Town Meeting form of self-government the group has formed. Each week a Town Meeting is held where plans and problems are discussed. There is a Board of Selectmen and special committees for recreation, banqking, and grounds, also a chief of police before whom any case of misconduct may be brought. Director Edward J. Norris reports that very little disciplinary action is needed, the boys being so fully occupied in their varied activities.

Funds for athletic equipment are provided by earnings from the Canteen, a small log cabin in one corner of the Inn lobby. One of the enrolled youths who aims for a business career, is in charge of the Canteen. His job includes requisition of supplies, making a weekly inventory, checking out recreation material and library books, and serving as host in the greeting of new arrivals and visitors.

Brewster Says Seat in Senate Is His 1940 Goal

DEXTER, Maine, Aug. 16 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) confirmed last night his intention of seeking next year the Senatorial seat held by veteran Frederick Hale, who will retire.

Congressman Brewster, serving his third term as Representative of the third district, answered the remark of Fulton J. Redman, leading Belfast Democrat, who said that Mr. Brewster had "sufficient ability" to be President.

"Like the hobo who was asked to change a $10 bill, I appreciate the compliment," commented Mr. Brewster, adding he would be "entirely content if the people of Maine decide in 1940 to promote me to the Senate."

Mr. Brewster unsuccessfully sought the Republican nomination for the Senate after two terms as Governor (1925 to 1929), and next year will oppose Lewis O. Barrows, serving his second term as Governor.

Gov. Barrows recently resigned as president of the Hannibal Hamlin Club, eastern Maine Republican organization, after, he said, he was not invited to participate in an Aug. 26 rally at Dexter, designed as a "curtain-raiser" for the national Republican campaign. It is expected Representative Browster will address that meeting.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	International Music Festival, Lucerne, Switzerland	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Highway Safety"		Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sport comment	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"		"Little Orphan Annie"		News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Tennis Summary	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Ink Spots"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 Bob Edge, sports	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Dance Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 Buddy Clark's	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
7:45 "Summer Colony"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	"Twentieth Century	Federal Housing talks
8:15 comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Serenade"	Langworth Carolers
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	Hobby Lobby; Mrs. F. D.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Goldman Band concert	The Gauchos
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Roosevelt, m. c.	vocalists	Goldman Band concert	"Rhythm Romance"
9:00 Stadium Concert:	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"What's My Name"; quiz	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 New York Philharmonic - Symphony	variety program	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Orchestra; Eman-	Program from New York	George Jessel's Celebri-	Percy Faith's Music; so-	"Classical Album"
9:45 uel Feuermann,	World's Fair	ties program	loists; quartet; orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00 cellist	National Symphony Or.	Kay Kyser's College of	Foreign News comment	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:15 Stanley Baldwin,	National Symphony Or.	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	California Ramblers
10:30 address	Stanley Baldwin on	Kay Kyser's College of	Stanley Baldwin on	News Service
10:45	"Democracy at Work"	Musical Knowledge	"Democracy at Work"	Lyle Stanton's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30 Ben Bernie's Orch	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Swinging Strings"
11:45 Ben Bernie's Orch	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Rhythm, Romance"	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly, sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Escorts and Betty"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Originalities"; orch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry Congress	Piano soloist
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"The Arizona Boys"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages from the Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Tone Tapestries"	"Vacation Varieties"	
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Pages from the Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Salon"; bari-	"Betty and Bob"; sk.	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox
2:15 Dramatic sketch	tone; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Dr. Jazz"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Baseball program	Soprano recital
2:45 "Hello Mamma"	"Dr. Jazz"	"Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	Light opera selections;	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	vocalists; orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Government Reports	Sport reports
3:30 Clyde Barrie with	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family	Bayreuth Musical Festival: Act Three of	Sport reports
3:45 Goldman Ensemble	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
4:00 LeBrun Sisters	"Smile Parade"; vocal-	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Tristan and Isolde"	Sport reports
4:15 Ray Bloch's Varie-	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	Bayreuth Musical Festival	Sport reports
4:30 ties	"Rhythm Auction"; va-	"Vic and Sade"		Sport reports
4:45 Four Clubmen	riety program; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Luigi Romanelli's Orch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Luigi Romanelli's Orch	Glen Miller's Orch.	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	Glen Miller's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport Comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Highway Safety	Fred Hocy; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports; Rendezvous	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Housing talk
7:15 M. Malneck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Luther-Layman Singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Artie Shaw's Orch	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Jim Lewis's Orchestra
7:46 Sosnik's Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orch	Dance Orchestra	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour; Walter	"Twentieth Century	"Melody Mart"
8:15 questions; answers	Concert Internationale	O'Keefe; Carmen Mi-	Serenade"	"Melody Mart"
8:30 "Strange As It	"It's Up to You"; Dale	randa; Bela Blau; or-	"The First Offender";	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Seems"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	chestra	dramatization	Garden County Choir
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	America's Lost Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:15 teur hour	phony Orch.; R. Stew-	"Monte Cristo"	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	art, conductor; Edwina	America's Lost Plays:	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:45 teur hour	Eustis, contralto	"Monte Cristo"	"Sinfonietta"	
10:00 "A Drink of Water";	"1001 Wives"; dramatic	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Julie Wintz Orchestra
10:15 drama	series	Brian Donlevy; Jean	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Sen. Capper, Kan.	Grant Park Concert;	Cagney; Lottie Lehman;	Concert Revue; Henry	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	Glen Bainum's Band	Pat Friday; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Julie Wintz Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Shep Field's Orchestra	Al Sach's Orchestra
11:45 Leighton Noble's	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Shep Field's Orchestra	News Service

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Surely you remember that all your school teachers tried to impress you at some time or other with the fact that heat rises. So it must be all right for us to mention basements. Most of them are air-conditioned these days anyhow.

You see we've been down into the innards and depths of several of them lately, and it only served to remind us that they certainly do house some wonderful buys more than occasionally . . . and yet there are still lots of people who have never been "below the level," because they thought that all the merchandise was lugged down from upstairs, practically worn out by the time it got there, it seems. But such is by no means the case. Take shops like Jordan's Basement Store and Filene's Basement, and you'll find that every so often they manage to buy out stock from some exclusive shop. The original price tags in many cases would make you stagger . . . for you do of course pay for exclusive - exclusiveness, you know! But the prices that Filene's and Jordan's tag them with will again make you open your eyes . . . they're always that reasonable. The best way to do is take a run down whenever you're in town, just to see what's on hand in the way of extra specials. It might be an evening gown, a dress, a tweed suit, a girdle, or a coat, but if you get it down there you can be sure it is a good buy!

Compromise On Mink

Of course we dislike bringing up such matters on such a nice day . . . but there probably isn't a woman in your household who doesn't need a new coat! (They always do.) If she's a member of the youngish set then there's usually everything but a family conclave with uncles and aunts included to see if little Ella is old enough to wear a coat with mink. At this point papa practically falls out of his chair and begins something about "a girl of 15 getting herself used to mink."

However, we feel sure that all the Ellas in the land could please any and all members of their family with the coat that Jordan Marsh will sell you right now for $58. Because it's as simple as can be . . . yet there's just enough of the svelte about it to please Ella too. And when you've done that then you're a success, and more. It's a fitted coat with wide shoulder treatment, and a little narrow stand-up collar of blended mink, that runs itself right down the entire front of the coat . . . tuxedo fashion. Perfect on either black, wine, or brown coat. In sizes that run from 11 to 17. And naturally this long expanse of fur adds an inch or two to Ella's height . . . an illusion of course, but who cares, as long as it does?

Samplers For Table Cloths

We always like to start through T. D. Whitney's from the West Street entrance and go out via Temple Place. If only to see what's new in the way of table linen. Especially the small cloths that don't call for the 'Army in washing! New to us are their "Colonial Sampler" linens, which are different, to say the least. You remember the old samplers you used to see . . . products of somebody's hours and hours of time? Well, these table linens are printed copies of real samplers of the olden days. And they really do look for all the world like fine cross-stitch work. Especially with their profusion of colors that have been "worked" in. A 51x51 inch table cloth is $2.19 (you can use this size kitty-corner, and accommodate four people, you know) and matching napkins are 35 cents each.

"Rocket" and Other Reds

P. S. All kinds of reds are coming out for fall. Each house has its own particular name for their own shade of red. Lentheric's new fall lipstick, for instance, is called "Rocket Red"; which is pretty cute, we think. And the stick shoots out all the way with one turn of the wrist; none of this turning and turning to even see a glimpse of it!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

N. H. Arts and Crafts Exhibit Sells $6,000 Worth of Objects

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 16—Last week 10,000 people from many states and foreign countries paid more than $6,000 for articles produced by New Hampshire craftsmen at the exhibit of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts at Durham.

Not only did the visitors to the exhibit have an opportunity to purchase various articles, but they also saw the craftsmen plying their arts. They had their first opportunity to see a workman engaged in the ancient art of enamelling on copper and silver.

Miss Florence Nesmith, Arts and Crafts League teacher at Tamworth, gave the exhibition.

* * *

State Police Report

Col. George A. Colbath, head of the New Hampshire State Police, in his second annual report to the Governor and Council discloses that the 45 State troopers traveled more than 1,000,000 miles in patrolling the highways of the State during the last year.

In connection with the patrolling of the highways, members of the force stopped 6,895 drivers during the year for "speed too fast for conditions," and of that number 187 were clocked at speeds from 70 to 94 miles an hour. Suspensions were automatically recommended to the Motor Vehicle Commissioner.

* * *

Finis to Elkins Case

The battle over the ousting of Mrs. Elisabeth Elkins, State Minimum Wage Director, came to an official end yesterday when her leave of absence was completed and her name was removed from the State pay roll. Mrs. Elkins had been ordered removed by John S. B. Davie, State Commissioner of Labor, but after a storm of criticism and question as to his authority in the matter.

The State's Supreme Court ruled that Commissioner Davie had the power to remove her, so there will be no hearing. Commissioner Davie plans to carry on the office of the Minimum Wage Division himself, at least for the time being.

* * *

Murphy and Bridges

Considerable attention is being given in political circles here to a supposed break in Republican circles centering about Gov. Francis P. Murphy and United States Senator Styles Bridges.

It is said to result from political ambitions of the two men. The Senator is being frequently mentioned as a Republican Presidential possibility and a campaign in this direction is about to be launched. On the other hand, the Governor has been frequently mentioned as a Republican Vice-Presidential possibility. If neither gets anywhere in these particular moves, it is generally assumed that Senator Bridges' influence in the Senate will increase as the result of this attention being focused on him, but that the Governor will use his vote-getting strength to seek the Senator's seat in 1942.

Station WIXAL

For Thursday, Aug. 17

10:00 a. m. (15.13m 19.8m), Congress on Education for Democracy, Columbia University, New York: "The Contribution of Higher Education and Adult Education to Democracy": Karl W. Bigelow, Commission for Teacher Education; Morse A. Cartwright, American Association for Adult Education; Mildred N. McAfee, President, Wellesley College.
2:00 p. m. (11.79mc-25.4m), Congress continued: "Contributions of Youth Organizations to Democratic Life": Chairman, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.
8:00 p. m. (6.04mc-49.6m), Congress continued: "Democracy Moves Forward": Thomas H. Briggs, Columbia University; H. W. Prentis, Jr., President, Armstrong Cork Company; John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

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Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
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"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Clr. 6-9156. Air-Cooled
Evgs. 8:55—$2.20 to $1.10. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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No Saturday Performances During August
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
Francis LEDERER • Margalo GILLMORE
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Air-Conditioned — Evgs. at 8 — $1.10 to $2.20

Simpler Election Ballots, Bay State Secretary Urges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 16—"Spare the taxpayers' money" was the keynote of two specific recommendations for increasing the economy and simplicity of election ballots made by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, speaking at the twenty-second Conference of the National Association of Secretaries of State, meeting here today. Secretary Cook is Chairman of the National Association's Standing Committee on Uniform Election Procedures.

Since voters are interested primarily in the men who are running for President and Vice-President, Mr. Cook suggested that the names of presidential electors might be eliminated from the ballot, with considerable saving in printing costs. Candidates should be listed by surname, with political designation. Minor changes in State election laws would provide that electors of the party which received the majority of votes would be certified by the Secretary of State. The system has worked successfully for the past few years in several states.

The second point urged by the Committee would involve a change in the Federal Constitution. At the present time the Constitution provides that in the event of a vacancy in the Senate, the State may empower the Governor to appoint a person to fill the vacancy. While vacancies in the House of Representatives occur much more frequently, no such provision exists for filling them and the Governor is obliged to call an election.

Even in those instances in which it is not necessary to hold a primary, the election will cost the voters approximately $100 per voting precinct. The Committee urged that the National Association memorialize Congress to amend the Constitution so as to provide the same authority to make temporary appointments in the office of Representative as is provided for the office of Senator. It further recommended that the Governor be required to appoint a member of the same political party as the former incumbent, in order that the expressed political will of the people of the State might be safeguarded.

A Russian Pop Concert

A Russian Pop concert is being planned for Saturday night at the Town Hall in West Dennis on Cape Cod. The summer colony is looking forward with interest to the balalaika solos of Boris Berestneff, around which the entire program is being arranged. Mr. Berestneff will be accompanied at the piano by his wife, Natasha. Both musicians are well known around Boston. Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard, renowned for her Embassy Concerts in Washington, has agreed to sing a group of mezzo-soprano solos, and Princess Mary Gagarin will sing Russian duets with Mr. Berestneff. Miss Hunt, who heads Camp Cowasset in Falmouth, is providing Russian costumes and two dancers who have been coached in Russian dances by Princess Gagarin. The Ulozas sisters of Lawrence will give Cossack dances and the evening will be made gay by music of a Gypsy Choir. The event is being given for the benefit of the West Dennis library. Mrs. George Wheelock heads the list of patronesses.

Horse Show Plans

Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, President of the Cohasset Horse Show Association, announces the judges for the annual Cohasset Horse Show to be held at Deer Hill, her summer estate, Aug. 24, 25 and 26. They will be Mrs. J. Howell Cummings of Berwyn, Pa., and Lewis M. Gibbs of New York, hackneys; Col. William Henderson of Eatontown, N. J., saddle horses; Brock W. Fuller of Milwaukee, hunters and jumpers.

The Cohasset Horse Show, which benefits the Children's Sunlight Hospital, has long been one of the largest and most interesting of the eastern shows and a highlight of the season on the South Shore. Each year additions and improvements have been added and this season a new club house has been erected on the show grounds. New jumps have been added to the course which will increase interest in the showing of the hunters, always one of the most popular classes.

Last year 120 horses were entered in 91 classes and the entries received to date indicate that this season's show will surpass the 1938 event. Among those who have made reservations for boxes are Mrs. William C. Cox, Mrs. Charles E. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. William Gray, Mrs. James Kimball, Mrs. Edmund J. Brandon, Dr. and Mrs. Frederic L. Good and Mrs. William B. Mac Coll.

An exhibition of the Tobias Lee and the Gardner Wentworth houses in Portsmouth, N. H., will open Wednesday, Aug. 16, under the auspices of the committee for the preservation of the Gardner Wentworth house. Personal items that belonged to George and Martha Washington which were collected by Washington's secretary, Col. Tobias Lee, will be on exhibit at the Lee house through the kindness of Lee's descendants, the Decatur family.

At the Gardner Wentworth house, which adjoins the Lee house, will be a unique display of early American paintings now owned by Miss Betsy Howard, of Boston. Also on the opening day models will display beautiful shawls, combs and fans brought out from old trunks of Portsmouth families.

Tea will be served on the opening day under the direction of Miss Frances E. Brooks. Mrs. J. Winslow Pierce will have charge of the exhibit, assisted by Mr. W. Sumner Appleton, Mrs. John Templeton Coolidge, Mr. J. M. Howells, Mr. Harlan Little, Mrs. Robert Clark, Mrs. Louis Lawrence Green, Mrs. J. J. Edwards, Mr. Robert Marvin and Miss Rosamond Thaxter.

The exhibition will continue for two weeks and the proceeds will be added to the preservation fund by the committee which is working toward the purchase of the Gardner Wentworth house from its present owner, the New York Museum of Fine Arts.

W. MacD.

Way Is Paved For Big Saving In Local Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

their bills. In previous years the tax rates usually were announced in June and the bill distribution started around July 1.

Deadline the Same

This year, as in other years, the taxpayers must pay their bills on or before Nov. 1 or be subject to interest charges dating back to Oct. 15.

If the taxpayers do not receive their tax bills until after Oct. 15 they will have 17 days from the time the bills were sent out in which to submit payment without penalty interest, Mr. Waddell explained.

In previous years the law provided for payment of half the tax bill in July and the remainder in October. The delay in setting tax rates this year eliminated a July payment but this will not react to the detriment of the local governments, Mr. Waddell held. Many taxpayers do not make the July payment but wait until October to pay the entire amount. Furthermore, Mr. Waddell added, communities have been able to borrow money in anticipation of taxes at amazingly low rates.

Taxpayers disputing the tax assessed against them will have until Nov. 15 to apply for abatements. Previously applications were required not later than Oct. 1, but because of the lateness of tax rate announcements the Legislature extended the time this year, Nov. 1, however, remains the deadline for the filing of applications for tax exemption.

Worcester Group In Drive Against Further Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16—In a determined move to prevent an increase in Worcester's 1939 tax rate, the Worcester Taxpayers Association has started a drive to persuade members of the City Council to vote against additional appropriations this year.

The drive is aimed specifically at an anticipated recommendation of $421,151 which would be used to restore to municipal employees a 10 per cent pay cut which was included in the 1939 budget.

This recommendation is expected to be submitted at a special meeting of the City Council next Monday night. At this meeting, any supplementary appropriations to be made this year will be voted on. The tax rate, which will be determined by the action of the City Council at the meeting will be set some time next week.

Louisiana to Clean House

(Continued from Page 9)

removed just because of what others have done."

Mr. Dutton expressed satisfaction that the Federal Government is now attempting to revive the income tax prosecutions of Louisiana politicians which it quashed in 1935, but blamed this previous action of the Washington Administration for the public apathy which gripped the State from then until this summer.

Had No Place to Turn

"When the New Deal gave up its fight against the Long machine, we also gave up," he stated. "We saw we had no recourse to either the State machine or the Federal machine. The moral effect was bad because we had no place to turn."

Mr. Dutton, who was United States Marshal for Louisiana by appointment of President Hoover at the time the indictments were quashed, charged the New Deal with stopping the prosecutions in exchange for political support of the Long organization.

There are many signs that a real clean-up is on its way, Mr. Dutton reported. Every pulpit in the State, every Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, every newspaper has demanded a change, he said. The politicians have fallen out and are quarreling with each other.

Incidentally, the L. S. U. Alumni head declared, the new sense of public confidence has resulted in an increased enrollment for next semester at the University.

Picket

(Continued from Page 9)

present their case to Governor Saltonstall later in the day.

Commissioner Moriarty reported that Barre authorities have asked for assistance from the Boston police Department following reports that State police would be withdrawn.

Notified of this statement at City Hall, Acting Mayor George A. Murray ruled that Boston police cannot be sent to the Barre mill.

About 600 of the 1,000 employees of the Barre company are out demanding a 10 per cent wage increase and the rehiring of four girls dismissed by the company after refusal to work an additional machine without additional pay, union leaders said.

[Approximately 200 of the company's nearly 1,000 workers have been on strike, the Associated Press reported.]

Strikers have taken their case to the National Labor Relations Board, charging the firm sponsors a company union in violation of the Wagner Act. A hearing has been set for Aug. 24 in Boston.

The marchers were led today by Anthony Valenti, an American Federation of Labor organizer.

Worcester's Speed Limit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass, Aug. 16—Billboards, designed to warn out-of-town motorists of Worcester's 25-mile speed limit, have been placed on all main highways leading into the city. These posters were put up through the efforts of the Citizens' Traffic Safety Committee following numerous complaints from out-of-town drivers to the effect they had not noticed the smaller signs placed at roadsides and on light poles by the Police Department when the 25-mile speed limit went into effect about a year ago.

Where Community Agriculture Pays

By a Staff Photographer

Fresh Air at South Athol, Mass.

Upper: General view of Camps and Plantation. Inset: Maggaret Pages, tiniest of the guests

Farm Fun Abounds For Young Folks On Morgan Acres

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ATHOL, Aug. 16—Joy of expectation and pride of accomplishment overflow at the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps and Industrial Plantation, as some 500 youthful campers play host to 1200 visitors.

In the large outdoor "tabernacle," where community activities center, youngsters portrayed, through pantomime, pageant, and camp yells and songs, the good times they have had and the things they have learned during their stay in South Athol. Inspection day gives hundreds of contributors the opportunity to see the nationally famous work they are helping to carry on for the benefit of undernourished and underprivileged children.

The heart of the whole project is the farm, which produces enough poultry and fresh vegetables to supply the camps—and a little more. It's the grandest place in the world to many of the youngsters who for the first time are seeing cows, chickens, and other country creatures that are not just pictures in a book. Today there are 760 acres to the farm, all the gift of generous friends.

Because of Morgan friends all over New England who believe in these summer activities, an increasingly large number of needy folk are given "not charity but a chance" each year, to gain at least some of the privileges that families of comfortable income take for granted.

Fathers without work, mothers in need of vacations, girls who need good food and clean surroundings, boys who are homeless—all are helped and given a chance to grow mentally and physically amid a country environment sharply contrastive with the life they leave behind them.

The Morgan Memorial camps form a veritable little town complete in every respect. From the Buss Goodwill, guest lodge at the top of the hill, the visitor looks down upon a group of white buildings, all separated by fields, stone walls, and fences, forming a typical New England community complete with little white church. Down at the Old Mill the incoming Goodwill Bags are sorted, into which are tossed by New England housewives unwanted articles from hundreds of homes.

First-Time Voters Invited To Citizenship Day at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, N. H., Aug. 16—All the young voters of New Hampshire and Vermont who come of age in 1939 or 1940 have been invited by a special committee of the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region-Mascoma Valley Fair to attend the Fair at Canaan, N. H., on Citizenship Day, Sunday, Sept. 3, with special privileges.

The young voters are to be welcomed into the electorate, made to feel that they have attained to a status of importance to the community, and impressed with the opportunity which is offered them to participate in the government of their State and Nation.

The Citizenship Committee feels that coming of age is an important step in the lives of Vermont and New Hampshire boys and girls, and that special privileges and special ceremonies at the Fair, to which Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire has been invited, are a fitting means for translating this conviction into action.

"Many times during the last few years interested officials and citizens have raised the question as to what could be done to increase active participation of the average citizen in government," said the Committee. "A number of times during the past few years the suggestion has been made that we adopt Citizenship Day as a means of re-awakening citizen interest and participation in governmental affairs to offset the negative propaganda prevalent today. Everywhere in the country the suggestion has been hailed as an excellent idea, but nothing has been done to carry it out.

"The committee of the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region Fair has accepted that challenge and voted to ask the people of New Hampshire and Vermont to lead in the organization necessary to make Citizenship Day a reality."

The members of the Committee are Billy B. Van, Newport; Harold W. Buker, New London; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Baldwin, Canaan; and Freeman Tilden, Warner. Arrangements are in charge of the Secretary of the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region.

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Custom Shirts and Pajamas
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Delivery of orders to be made by Nov. 1, 1939.
Made in our own workroom, on the premises
24 PROVINCE ST., BOSTON (Between School and Bromfield Sts.)
—SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1845—

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THE SHERBET-OF-THE-MONTH IS FRESH RASPBERRY!

The tangy flavor of fresh raspberries blended into the refreshing coolness of this Sealtest-approved Sherbet. You'll want it often during August!

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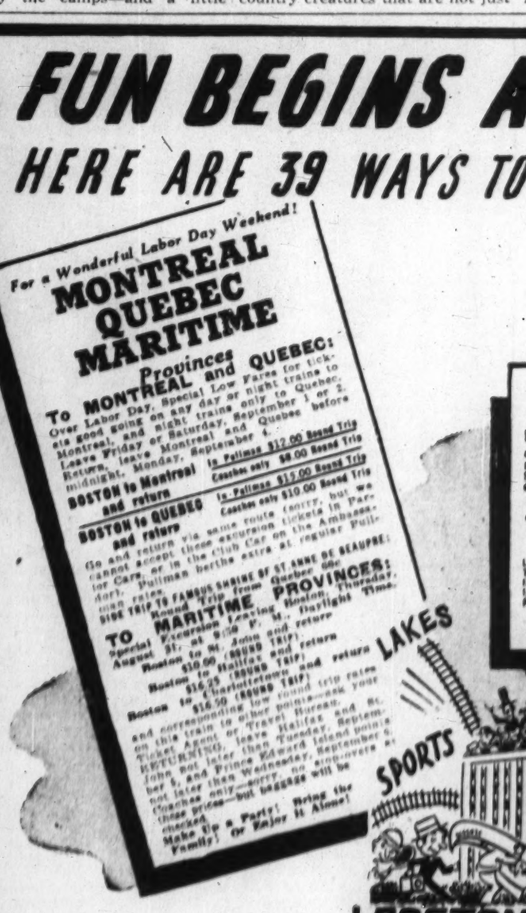

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Every Sunday Until Oct. 8
LEAVE NORTH STATION 9 a. m. Daylight Time. $1.69 ROUND TRIP

The Weirs, N. H.—LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
Every Sunday Until Oct. 8
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CAPE ANN—Gloucester, Rockport
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NOTE: ON LABOR DAY
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To the Best of New England and Canadian Vacation Spots
Quiet Spots—Lively Spots, any kind of spot you want
We have anything you can name—Lakes, Mountains, Rural Retreats, Beaches. Any time you want fun—you can find it by starting from the North Station. Every week we offer bargains—a... over Labor Day we are offering the tops in Excursion Values. Keep off crowded highways. The train gets you there fast—safe and relaxed.

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$5.65	Boston—PLYMOUTH, N. H., and return	$5.00
$5.05	Boston—MEREDITH, N. H., and return	$4.50
$5.20	Boston—SUNAPEE, N. H., and return	$4.60
$4.45	Boston—SANBORNVILLE, N. H. (For Wolfeboro) and return	$3.95
$4.90	Boston—WEIRS, N. H., and return	$4.35

To the Mountains:

60 DAY ROUND TRIP COACH FARES		3 DAY ROUND TRIP COACH FARES
$8.35	Boston—WHITEFIELD and return	$7.35
$7.00	Boston—BRETTON WOODS (Fabyan) and return	$6.75
$7.45	Boston—CRAWFORD NOTCH and return	$6.60
$6.30	Boston—INTERVALE and return	$5.60
$6.25	Boston—NORTH CONWAY and return	$5.55
$5.50	Boston—MT. WHITTIER and return	$4.90

To the Seashore:

60 DAY ROUND TRIP COACH FARES		3 DAY ROUND TRIP COACH FARES
$1.45	Boston—GLOUCESTER and return	$1.30
$2.10	Boston—HAMPTON (For Hampton Beach) and return	$1.90
$2.85	Boston—PORTSMOUTH and return	$2.35
$4.95	Boston—PORTLAND and return	$4.40
$3.75	Boston—WELLS BEACH and return	$3.35
$4.00	Boston—KENNEBUNK and return	$3.55
$4.80	Boston—OLD ORCHARD BEACH & return	$4.00

The above are merely typical of the vacation spots on our routes. See your B. and M. Time Table for a complete list.

TICKETS ON SALE AT THE NORTH STATION
TEAR OUT THIS AD—Refer to it when you want fun between now and Columbus Day

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Try Garnishing Those Summer Meals With Scenery

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

How About Another Picnic Yet Something Different?

Prolong That Vacation Feeling by Trips to Scenic Spots—and Offer a Change From Sandwiches

How we all look to these warm, sunny days when we can fill the car with friends, pack up a delectable lunch and set off to a forest retreat! Or perhaps we have decided to spend the day at the seashore, or even near at hand in one of the parks where great brick stoves and substantial tables are provided for all, along with the woods and scenery.

In any case, the lunch is a point of main interest in the day. And haven't you often wondered if there wasn't something you could take along for a hungry crowd in place of the inevitable sandwiches?

On the Day Before

A good deal of the pleasure in a picnic lies in having plenty of interesting food prepared without undue extra effort. When we plan to start early in the day in our family, we usually make part of the preparations the day before. This method avoids lots of unnecessary hurry and scurry when the family is getting off.

A complete picnic basket is, of course, the ideal lunch equipment, but it is by no means necessary for a delightful picnic meal and a refreshing day out of doors. We select a wide, shallow box at the beginning of the season and keep it for our special picnic use. Clean and lined with fresh paper, it is always ready for service. Various cartons and paper boxes of useful sizes are put aside so that there is never any lack of convenient packing materials. There is no end to the attractive paper plates, cups, and napkins in gay colors and designs for picnics these days and all these items simplify picnic preparations.

Popular Menu

Now for the lunch to be packed in our picnic box. The picnic menu which has proved most popular with us begins with a large casserole of Italian spaghetti served piping hot from the outdoor stove. With a good hot or cold drink, a loaf of French bread you cut at the table, a simple green salad and fresh, juicy fruit, it can't be beaten.

A word about the salad. It is really simple the way we do it. Take a wooden salad bowl or any large dish—a mixing bowl will do nicely—pack in it a well-rinsed head of lettuce, two or three ripe tomatoes, a cucumber, several stalks of crisp celery. Cover the bowl with waxed paper or a damp cloth to keep the vegetables fresh. Put a kitchen knife and a cutting board in the picnic box. Take your favorite dressing, mayonnaise, Thousand Island, or French dressing in a covered jar. While the picnic table is being set, and the men of the crowd are busy building the fire, you can whisk together a bowlful of fresh green salad everyone will enjoy with the hot spaghetti. Break the lettuce into bite-sized bits into the bowl. Dice the vegetables, or other greens, if you prefer, on the cutting board and mix with the lettuce. Blend lightly with dressing.

By the time the casserole of spaghetti is heated on the camp stove, your salad will be ready. Use your cutting board and knife for the French bread. Top off with the fruit. After the lunch is over, sit back and rest on your laurels. The crowd will vote it the best they ever had.

Another Favorite

Another great favorite for picnics with us is baked beans and brown bread. This is an especially good combination for the impromptu outing, since both excellent baked beans and brown bread come in cans. Don't forget the can opener on this trip!

Sliced ripe tomatoes with French dressing team up well with baked beans and brown bread. Try muskmelons, a half for each person, for dessert. If there is cold water near your picnic place—a glacial mountain stream or the edge of the surf make excellent refrigeration—chill the melons before serving.

Scalloped potatoes with ham comes near the top of the picnic list with us, too. Crusty rolls, fresh vegetable salad, beverage and sweet dessert here, if you wish. We recommend Sweet Georgie Browns, delicious as they sound, or a date nut loaf cake. Both of these may go to the picnic right in their pans.

Here are recipes for several of these picnic specials.

Italian Spaghetti

A picnic favorite, but good any time.

Cook
1 8-ounce package of spaghetti in boiling, salted water 15 minutes until tender. Rinse in cold water and drain. For the sauce, saute
1 can drained mushrooms in hot butter. Remove from pan and put in
½ cup chopped celery
½ cup chopped green pepper and
1 small onion, cut fine. Cook a few minutes until tender. In a large skillet sear
½ pound ground round steak until meat separates in small pieces. Do not overcook. Pour over the meat
1 can condensed tomato soup and
1 can (small) hot sauce. Add the sauted mushrooms, celery, green pepper, and onion. Simmer until blended. Place spaghetti in casserole. Pour meat and sauce over spaghetti. Sprinkle top generously with grated Parmesan cheese. Bake slowly for 30 or 40 minutes.

This dish is equally good reheated the next day.

Scalloped Potatoes with Ham

Pare and slice
2 or 3 large potatoes. Slice thin
1 onion. Cut a thick slice of uncooked ham in one-inch cubes. Place a layer of potatoes, onion, and ham in casserole. Sprinkle with
flour. Repeat until casserole is nearly filled. Cover with
milk. Spread
½ cup grated American cheese over top.

Salt should be added sparingly to each layer of potatoes. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 40 minutes. When nearly done, uncover for 10 minutes before removing from oven.

Sweet Georgie Browns

Blend
¼ cup butter with
1 cup brown sugar. Add
2 eggs, unbeaten, and beat well. Add
½ cup chopped dates
¼ cup chopped nuts
1 teaspoon vanilla. Sift together.
½ cup flour
½ teaspoon double-acting baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt. Add to the first mixture. Spread in an 8-inch pan lined with heavy waxed paper. Bake in 325° F. oven for 30 minutes. When cool, cut in bars. Sprinkle with powdered sugar, if desired.

Date Nut Loaf Cake

Cream
½ cup shortening with
1 cup brown sugar. Add
2 beaten eggs. Sift together
1½ cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt. Add to egg mixture alternately with
½ cup warm water. Stir in
1 cup chopped dates
½ cup chopped nuts and
1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in loaf pan one hour in 350° F. oven.

M. L.

1. Simon Freres inspired this free-action fingertip coat for the college girl. Of beaver-dyed coney with a bright wool plaid lining to match the suit and hat. Loose, casual, easy to wear; and while just the thing for campus wear, the young business girl will find it suited to her needs also. 2. New! Raccoon coat worked like mink. Notice the diagonal working of the sleeves. Because raccoon is a sturdy fur, this makes a good commuter's coat. Lord and Taylor. 3. How do you like this interesting skunk coat? It is designed to give urban sophistication to youthful figures. Notice the horizontal working of the pelts, the graceful swirl of the skirt, the slim whittled waist. An I. J. Fox exclusive. 4. Lumber jacket of Russian ermine with attached eskimo hood which when not over the head forms a collar. The soft muff is 32 inches long. Luxurious for evening dates. Madame Paul.

August--Advance Fur Sale Month New Coats Show New Skills

Boxy Jackets Displace the Chubbies, Basques Seen With Peplums at the Back, Then There's a 'Honey'—Honest!

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Many facts about the furs which we—or at least our neighbors—will wear this winter have become apparent in the August showings, which this year have not been, as is often customary, demonstrations of economy values in advance of the top-of-the-season prices, but, rather, pre-views of high style garments that will make the winter an exceptionally sumptuous one.

For a number of years fur dressers and technicians have been applying to the preparation of pelts new processes which little by little have transformed the once rigid skins into supple, drapable fabrics. But despite the fact that we have watched this gradual metamorphosis, the fall of 1939 jumps us over into the midst of a pageant that surprises us, a pageant of furs so astonishingly manipulated that we are almost incredulous. Composed into coats of one and another type, they permit themselves to be gathered like soft silk at the shoulders, yokes and waistlines; to be tiered in soft folds, to form box-pleated skirts and sleeves and muffs that curve and coil like a cat.

Nor is the new skill applied only to the more precious pelts. Those of moderate quality are similarly worked, so that it is only the unusually expert customer who can examine a garment and, unaided, appraise its value or be confident of what fur it is made. For instance, a method of cutting and sewing called "letting out," which formerly was employed only with such expensive skins as ermine and mink, is now used for raccoon (see the mink-worked raccoon coat illustrated), fisher, beaver, squirrel, and so forth. This method, which cuts narrow strips of fur across their diagonals and joins them at these points, produces effects of great beauty—comparable to the skillful alliance in furniture of woods with fine grainings—and also secures full-furred textures.

Year after year the triumvirate of mink, Persian lamb, and silver fox makes its spectacular appearance. Caracal walks with them this fall and is used to fashion entire suits.

No fur is more played-up, however, than sheared beaver. The process of "shearing" came into notice last winter, but is now regarded as perhaps the most modern and astonishing example of the dresser's art. This pelt, formerly so stiff that it served chiefly as trimming and when fashioned into coats at all was suitable only for bulky, loose-hanging sports models, can now be styled with nipped-in waistlines and pliant folds, bringing the beaver coat into use for town and semi-formal wear. It appears also with suède, velvet and (smartest of all) grey Leda cloth insets, yokes, wide girdles, panels and incrustations that are very dressy.

Ocelot is another fur which is used considerably with such alliances of suède and velvet. The silver fox has competitors in the white fox, red fox, black fox and dyed foxes, not merely for scarfs and muffs but for entire garments.

Brown leads the color galaxy in furs with grey and black as seconds. The dominance of brown makes popular the mink, sable, and Alaska seal dyeing of many pelts, such as coney, fitch, muskrat, baum marten, and skunk. Among grey furs are Persian, squirrel, muskrat, caracul, and kid—often assembled with blue, green, plum, wine, and rust frocks.

Jackets are going to be popular, particularly in the months before January. The chubby coat has gone out and five new styles are presented:

1. A square-cut and boxy model with this feeling of squareness accented by every angle and the shapes of collar, lapel and sleeves.
2. A silhouette with a straight front and a flaring back, known as a "honey coat."
3. A fitted basque with a peplum at the back.
4. A walking jacket of finger-tip length and cut straight.
5. A 36-inch jacket straight in front but box-pleated from a fitted shoulder line at the back.

Short-haired brown furs are high style for jackets, but long-haired pelts are also sponsored.

The mid-winter coat which demonstrates the most superb handling is hem-length and appears oftenest in broadtail, Persian lamb, mink, caracul, and sheared beaver. Perhaps the most alluring silhouette is molded at the waistline and wears a widely-flared skirt. A close competitor has a straight front and a swing back. The straight coat is also accepted, and several lengths are correct.

Moderate bustle effects are sometimes secured by heavy gathers at the back of the waistline, but these produce no sense of bulk.

Sleeves are featured in all the season's fur coats, and are very diversified. One sleeve tapers the width between elbow and wrist so that the lower line is as slim as feasible when it must go over a dress. Then there is the spiral pattern, which curves upward with the rhythm of the spiral staircase, which always delights us. In one model seen, this spiral manipulation wound itself around the arms as a termination of a cape. The full-bloused, the bishop's and the leg o' mutton sleeves are all in evidence. And on evening coats the huge barrel sleeve is approved.

To balance the big sleeve, collars are diminished, but so cleverly diminished that they are usually noticeable either just because of their tiny proportions or because they are finished, one might say "sculptured," with fancy forms—petals, rosettes, swirls—all minute.

Pockets are placed high on the bodice and sometimes outlined with braid or passementerie.

Muffs are the order of the day, but are very new in design, soft and large. Spiral and pinwheel models are interpretations.

Fur-lined coats are again to be featured, a revival of the '80's. But modernity has the last word; they are zippered in and out.

Wide World

Music Wherever She Goes

If you were delighted with the musical frock by Madame Schiaparelli which was described and pictured for you on this page July 26, you will be amused by this musical scarf, another of Schiaparelli's excursions into melody. This Paris confection is printed on white silk.

Daffodils in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

High Tor, Sask.

To the best of my knowledge, no one had ever even considered growing daffodils in Saskatchewan. The climate was too cold—and that was that! Indoors, yes. Real beauties in pots in late winter. Outdoors, never!

But for years, I wanted daffodils. And I wanted them outdoors, rain washed and sun kissed, as they should be. So when I graduated from the business world to a home of my own in the Saskatchewan bushland, I decided to experiment and learn for myself whether they would grow. A mail order house offered a collection of bulbs for a small sum; twelve were daffodils. So I sent for it. In due time the bulbs arrived. The directions said to plant at least six inches deep, long enough before freeze-up for the bulbs to send out roots.

Very carefully I laid them away among the little spruce trees, and when the weather grew colder, I lovingly gathered leaves and covered them—as the robins covered the babes in the wood! Over the leaves I put a nice thick blanket of hay, and left them to sleep away the long winter hours, sending forth their little rootlets in the dark, to be ready when the spring sun called. As if for my sake, the snow came before the frost, and wrapped my experiment in a further eighteen inches of protection.

So the winter passed and the spring came.

In May, first a crocus ventured out. Its white and purple made pretty contrast with the soil. But the spring frosts were bitter, and my little crocus lingered only a few days. Tulips appeared all over the plot—and last, the daffodils. Hard frost and dry weather could not hold them back. They grew rapidly, the yellow buds swelling even as they left the earth. Then, one by one, they opened in golden glory—lacy, fragrant double blooms that lasted for weeks.

They are over now, but the memory lingers; and another spring will come and bring the daffodils.

M. W. Y.

Through the Editor's Window

'The Indispensable Opposition'

By Robert Lund Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "indispensable opposition," Walter Lippmann calls it, writing in the Atlantic. He is speaking of a democracy and how essential is a vigorous and articulate minority to its well-being. Political leaders who will brook no opposition, who make it a serious offense to object, even to question, are keeping their people from progress. A healthy minority is indispensable as a continuous means of testing the majority, keeping it alert, forcing it to measure up, to grow or else hand over its reins. This, Mr. Lippmann indicates as a fundamental principle of democracy too little recognized and cherished by democratic peoples.

It does seem as if opposition of some sort were indispensable to our political and social evolution. And thinking of opposition in the broad sense, not simply as that expressed by a political minority, haven't you sometimes thought how important opposition often is to individual development, as well?

* * *

Perhaps as a child, you were having things too much your own way—until someone realized what it was doing to you and packed you off to nursery school, or public school, to learn to live with others, to give and take, so to speak; to adjust; and to co-operate skillfully, naturally, and gracefully, in victory and in defeat. Looking back, you probably feel you have been learning human relationships ever since, with still some distance to go. The "indispensable opposition" in all these cases, has been other people, their needs, rights, temperaments, opinions, convictions.

Another form of opposition you have probably met many times, and one equally challenging, is made up of situations and events. If everything fell into our laps or were served up to us on silver platters, we wouldn't have to do any thinking. What a lazy uninteresting lot we would be! It is of course a truism to say that the constant effort essential to meet this form of opposition does us good.

Then there is, also, the opposition we find in our own natures—undesirable qualities we realize we must get rid of through developing and giving fuller scope to the desirable ones—"giving ourselves a real chance."

* * *

But a democracy does not eliminate opposition by smotherization. The democratic way is not to make use of concentration camps, and to quell opposition through fear and force.

In one's local club or most beloved organization, when one's cherished ideas are unacceptable to others or when what seems thoroughly a right method is opposed by a vigorous and sincere minority, the dictator method in one of its forms as used in polite society may come to thought as a temptation. (There are, in our civilized communities many such ways of pushing things through and silencing objectors!) Even in one's own family one may have to meet this temptation, especially if the rest yearn for peace or are downright dear. In any business position, too, all is seldom plain sailing, and one must constantly choose the method one will use in facing various forms of opposition.

* * *

Thus it is that the "indispensable opposition" tests our sense of fair play. It makes us keep awake. It demands in us what Americans call "good sportsmanship." To meet this opposition and win, we learn by experience that we must be teachable, tolerant, generous, full of humor, alert, well balanced, and continually growing. Certainly a challenge not wholly unwelcome.

A Wednesday Column

So He's Giving You a Diamond!

Well; we hope you have the fun of helping him choose it! Because he probably thinks that just fitting his purse and your finger is sufficient.

But you want your ring to look well on your hand. And diamonds, like dresses, have their good lines.

If your hand is long and patrician . . . or if you want to slenderize it . . . choose a marquise-cut gem. That's a long oval with pointed ends.

If your hand is sturdy and athletic, and you're modern in style, have a smart baguette or square-cut diamond in a modern setting.

The petite white "shepherdess" type should wear a dainty ring and not too large a stone. Remember, though: (a girl might as well be practical) a good solitaire has more value than an equal weight in small diamonds, and you can have it recut or reset any time.

What metal for the mountings? Well, yellow gold is back in vogue. And newest of all is yellow gold worked in modern settings. In fact, yellow gold set with a yellow diamond (yes, there certainly is such a thing) would make everybody look twice. And that's never too much for us!

Saving the Thread

If you wish to change the length of a ready-made dress, you will find that most of the thread needed for the alteration is to be found by unraveling the chain stitch at the top of the hem. By keeping it unbroken, you can wind it on an empty spool and use it for stitching or hemming. Sometimes there is a sufficient amount to make new loops at the waistline for the belt to slip through. The great satisfaction is in having a thread that matches perfectly the stitching in the dress.

Mrs. I. W. M., Minnesota

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Commerce and Finance

Oil Trade Seen Facing U. S. Control Unless States Co-operate

Business and Industry

Heavy Buying Is Reported at Trade Shows in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In the best buying mood in years some 18,000 merchants from the Mississippi Valley and northern states swarmed into Chicago for a two-week period this month and placed orders estimated to total around $12,000,000. For many manufacturers it was the best business they had done in 10 years.

Unlike many previous years when these buyers cautiously walked into the manufacturers' exhibits and "nibbled around," pricing articles and saying little, this time they surprised the sales people by placing heavy orders on the first day. They traveled from one trade show to another attending the fall openings sponsored by the Interstate Merchants Council, an affiliate of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Latest Products Shown

In the series of some 18 different markets they were introduced to the latest products just off the looms or fresh from the factories to be tried out on the buying public this fall. They looked over the newest in linens, glass, chinaware, silver, gifts, toys, games, pottery, and luxurious articles to enhance the American home.

Lawrence H. Whiting, vice-president of the Association of Commerce in charge of the semi-annual conclave of buyers, reported that more than 2,200 Chicago firms and 850 out-of-town manufacturers participated either with trade show exhibits or special market expositions at their own plants.

These buyers from more than 30 states and Canada appeared to know what they were doing and how much backing they had from the home folks on whom they will depend later to purchase their wares. One reason for their general optimism, it was reported, was a 7 per cent advance in farm income since the low of last March.

Furthermore, the retail sales out in the rural areas have been some 10 per cent better than they were at this time last year, many merchants reported. Farmers generally have had good crops and the conditions in the agricultural zone appear very promising.

In the closing days of the series of markets, manufacturers reported an increase in business ranging all the way from 5 to 50 per cent. A leader in Christmas toys and games said that the firm's sales had just about doubled that of last year. A supplier of commodities to chain stores selling articles at from a nickel to a dollar reported their sales had jumped about 25 per cent over 1938.

"Best Show in 10 Years"

"We have had the best show in 10 years," declared George F. Little, managing director of the Chicago Gift Show of the Eastern Manufacturers and Importers. "From the standpoint of buyer attendance and sales we have run about 20 per cent over last year," said Mr. Little. This is somewhat significant inasmuch as most of the wares available at this show are in the nature of luxuries or non-essential items such as objects of art for the home, pictures, and other decorative accessories.

This phase of the Greater Chicago Plan which brings so many merchants to the city at one time when so many markets are available offering a combination of sources of supply organized for quick, complete, convenient buying, has its advantages, the Association of Commerce claims. It makes Chicago a great trading center. Moreover, it usually swells the hotel business in the city. This August it is estimated that the merchants added some $350,000 to the revenue of local hotels, and $250,000 to railroads and other transportation agencies.

WHA Postpones Apparel Learner Exemption Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration has postponed from August 1 to September 12 a review of findings that the apparel industry should not be granted industry-wide authority to employ learners for less than the minimum hourly wage required by the wage-hour law.

Postponement was arranged at the request of the National Association of Shirt and Pajama Manufacturers and the National Association of House Dress Manufacturers.

The industry's application for learner exemption was rejected by the wage-hour exemption section, although regulations were proposed under which individual manufacturers could apply for learner permits.

Takes New Job

Blank & Stoller

T. E. Shea

Elected Vice-President of Electrical Research Products, Inc. Mr. Shea, formerly of Bell Telephone Laboratories, succeeds H. G. Knox who has resigned.

Steel Operations At Highest Point In About 10 Months

NEW YORK (AP) — The highest operating rate in nearly 10 months, further strengthening of scrap prices and closing up of weak spots in retail quotations combine to form a fairly pleasing picture in the steel industry, the weekly review of "Iron Age" indicated.

Production at 62½ per cent of capacity is the highest since November, 1938, the review pointed out. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price rose to $15.46 a ton or 17 cents above the spring peak of $15.29. In the matter of prices the publication said:

"Despite the large amount of low-priced business still on mill books, the current situation is the firmest it has been since 1937. An indication is the increasing amount of sheet and strip business that is being booked at full published prices. Since August 10 the reinforcing bar price situation has been considerably strengthened.

"While orders from the automobile industry are increasing," the review said, "the full volume of business for initial production of 1940 models has not yet developed. It is expected the steel operating rate in September will be above the August average because of a larger volume of rollings for motor makers.

"Virtually all steel products except plates are registering at least moderate increases over last month. Business is coming from such widely scattered sources as to indicate a solid foundation for the coming months when automobile requirements will be added to those already apparent."

Firestone Builds New Unit in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Another new unit in the world-wide manufacturing facilities of The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company will commence operations shortly, it was learned through an announcement of the establishment by the company of a plant at Bombay, India. Construction is now under way and it is expected that the factory will be ready to start manufacturing by late fall.

This will be the seventh plant built by Firestone in foreign countries, others already in operation being located in Canada, England, Spain, Switzerland, Argentina and South Africa. The capacity of this latest factory will be 400 tires and tubes a day with provision for expansion when required.

India as a part of the British Empire has, up until now, imported most of its tire requirements from England. In the past decade India's development of roads and motor transport has been going on at an ever accelerating pace. It has upwards of 300,000 miles of improved highways and its use of trucks and busses as well as passenger cars has increased rapidly of late.

Virginia Cotton Crop Small

RICHMOND, Va.—Cotton grown in Virginia is expected to total about 20,000 bales, nearly twice the unusually small crop last year, but still only one-half as large as the average for the 10-year period, according to Henry M. Taylor, crop statistician of the Virginia co-operative crop reporting service. Fear was expressed by Mr. Taylor that the boll weevil yet might cause extensive damage.

Controversy Over The Wage-Hour Act Yet to Be Settled

This is the first of a series of articles on the wage-hour law.

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the rich legacy of trouble which the last session of Congress willed to the next, one particularly troublesome bequest was the controversy over amending the wage-hour law.

The last session ended with proposals for modifying that statute trapped in the political maneuverings which always accompany adjournment. The next session, however, will begin with the advocates of revision in a clear position to force the issue to a vote.

New Deal Support

Their controversy itself presents perplexing cross-currents. For one thing, it has New Deal supporters lined up against Republicans and some Democrats in a battlefront similar to that which formed on most recent congressional issues. But this alignment, in addition, is overlaid with a sectional conflict. Originally, the law was enacted over the bitter protests of many southerners in Congress. The present drive for modification is southern in its leadership. And in the last few months the farmers of the west, as represented by some of the big farm organizations, have entered the dispute, on the side of changing the law.

The law's fundamental purpose was to impose limitations upon low pay and long working hours. From a longer range, it had the purpose, too, of spreading employment and general purchasing power.

Many tribulations and compromises attended the formulation of the Act. Finally, it was enacted containing these restrittions upon pay and hours of work for those whose products flow into the stream of interstate commerce:

Wages: Not less than 25 cents an hour for the first year, not less than 30 cents for the following six years, and not less than 40 cents thereafter.

Hours: Not more than 44 each week during the first year, 42 during the second and 40 thereafter; with a requirement that time and a half be paid for hours worked in excess of the fixed maximum.

There were examptions, notably for farm employees.

Another gave a 14-week exemption from the hours limitation for packing and canning perishable farm products "within the area of production," the meaning of that phrase to be determined by the wage-hour administrator.

He, forceful Elmer F. Andrews, had many such phrases to construe and many regulations and interpretations to issue. He so interpreted the "area of production" phrase as to include within the application of the law many canning and packing plant employees. Farm organizations were irate. Southerners were again demanding changes.

Unseen Hardships

Mr. Andrews and his associates, meanwhile, were finding that the act worked some unforeseen hardships. So, with his general approval, the House Labor Committee recommended to the House a series of amendments introduced by its Chairman, Rep. Mary Norton.

The Norton amendments were held unsatisfactory. Southerners got behind a rival series of amendments by Representative Barden (D) of North Carolina, to make broad specific exemptions for workers in the processing of farm products. Mr. Barden argued that increased pay rates for such workers would be deducted from the price the farmer received for his commodities. The voting power of those who supported him was sufficient to forestall an effort by Mrs. Norton to have her amendments considered by the House under a suspension of the rules. After that, Mrs. Norton let it be known she would make no further effort to bring the question of amending the Wage-Hour Act up for action.

So from that time on, the controversy centered in the rules committee, the powerful group which decides what legislation shall and shall not be taken to the floor of the House for disposition.

The housing bill went to the floor and was defeated. The rules committee voted out the wage-hour amendments, but they got no further.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, approved finally a minimum wage order boosting the pay scales of some 46,000 workers in the hosiery industry. The order becomes effective September 18.

It will establish at 32½ cents, the minimum hourly wage for workers in the seamless branch of the industry and at 40 cents an hour the wage for workers in the full fashioned branch. The industry employs approximately 140,000 workers. Officials estimated the order would bring pay raises for 46,000 workers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, analyzed the Fair Labor Standards Act today and denied that the administrator had "vast dictatorial powers over industry."

"At every point his discretion is circumscribed. What he may do is nailed down in the law," he told members of the National Institute for Commercial and Trade Organization Executives in a prepared address.

Prospect of U. S. Regulation Increases With Oil Chaos

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The oil industry is in serious trouble again. The price of crude oil has been slashed to 82 cents for 36-gravity oil and the whole oil country is in an uproar. The Texas Railroad Commission has just closed all Texas fields for 15 days, the Oklahoma people will co-operate, the Interstate Oil Compact is having an emergency meeting, everybody is grumbling at the big companies who made the cut, Harry Sinclair is out in front, and prospects for Federal regulation have jumped apace.

Background is something like this. After the 1933 outburst of East Texas oil which brought crude prices to the dust, the industry prospered until earnings in 1937 were a record. Last year was nearly as good for a while. Everybody through proration was going to solve all problems. But it didn't. The 1937-1938 business recession shrunk the demand for fuel oil, which backed up on the market and broke prices, and was finally reflected back in a crude price cut last fall of 20 cents to around $1 a barrel.

Stocks Declined

Things thereupon looked better. Refinery stocks, always the thermometer of the industry's welfare, dropped below the previous year, partly due to refiners' caution, partly to the unseasonally good driving weather around Christmas season, partly to the upturn in business, partly to the weakness of gasoline prices.

By April 1 refinery stocks looked good, but then there followed several months of firm gasoline prices. Refiners then overdid production, ran stocks up above the previous year and to new high levels for June.

Then Harry Sinclair, President of Consolidated, announced to the public what the trade already knew, that refiners' margins were abnormally narrow, so that either crude oil prices must drop or gasoline prices rise. So he raised his gasoline prices all over the country. Standard of Indiana had raised them similarly in the interior. Texas on the East Coast. But other companies, notably Jersey, didn't go along, presumably because they thought gasoline stocks too high; so the increase didn't stick. Just then Harry Sinclair probably saw his first six months' earnings, which were in red ink. Anyway he must have decided if he couldn't raise gasoline he'd cut crude.

The slash was a broad one—20 cents for all gravities. Humble, Jersey's mid-Continent producing subsidiary followed, and then most of the other big companies. The cut in the lower gravities seems to have been a bit too sharp: fuel oil and gas oil stocks are in much better statistical position.

Only alternative for the industry seems already available if it would only take it. This would be for the oil states to call in the engineers and geologists and pass proration laws which would force unit operation of the fields for maximum recovery or most efficient exploitation, throwing out the window the wasteful common law principle of recapture and giving the state railroad commissions a real principle on which to base allowables. The lower courts, schooled in the English tradition, might balk but today's Supreme Court, leaning more and more toward the canon law principle, would probably sustain it. Everything nowadays is interstate commerce, and oil is of course a natural for the national defense line of reasoning.

Only domes and fields ought to be exploited as units. Instead proration often is based on wells drilled; so the more wells you sink the more oil you can take. Even basing the allowable on acreage, though better, permits some owners to draw the head off the field, so that, for quick profits, they waste the precious pressure which, conserved, would bring the maximum ultimate recovery. The hidden cost of such haste is in the oil ultimately lost, but bookkeepers haven't found a way to enter such lost, and marginal operators, runnings drills bought on credit from oil well supply companies, can't wait for such ultimate recoveries anyway.

Proration Breaks Down

Most of all, however, proration breaks down because it operates on no rigid fundamental principle. Legally it has no relation to price; actually it has. Legally, allowables are related to market demand; but an operator can come in to the Commission and say, 'I have an order for 1,000,000 barrels, but I can't fill it because my allowable is only 20 barrels to a well.' So the Commission grants an exemption or higher well allowable.

All this speeds the day of federal control. The Cole bill, recommended to Congress late in the recent session by the President, will come up when Congress reconvenes. Politically it is undesirable for it extends federal control; economically it is desirable because it would force more thrifty exploitation of the nation's oil resources on the states. In the present circumstances it looks as though Federal control might be the price the oil country will have to pay to have proper exploitation of the oil fields, full use of the useful principle of proration, and real expunging from the common law of the outmoded recapture principle.

Need Proration Laws

Some people say the industry, led this time by Harry Sinclair, waited to make its price cuts until Congress adjourned, so as not to add votes behind the Cole bill. It seems unlikely, for the present difficulties seem sure to be exploited by Washington soon. The Anti-Monopoly Committee is girding for an attack on the industry in the fall. It will hold hearings and call witnesses, as it did with the insurance business, for the ostensible purpose of hunting monopoly and the actual purpose of building a case for Federal regulation.

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Natural tendency of the oil country is to personalize these difficulties by blaming them on the big companies which, because they buy so much oil, are necessarily the most conspicuous factor in making or registering crude prices. Actually, crude prices seem to have been too high, even though $1 a barrel by comparison with years gone by seem awfully cheap.

Basic trouble seems to be with proration. Its sudden vogue in recent years has done great good, but it needs improvement. First, it is not enough of a breach in the old common law principle of recapture (by which a man owns all he can get from under his fee land).

Oil company scouts have estimated that as much as 300,000 barrels of oil a day have been selling below posted prices, enabling refiners to get along at present low gasoline prices. In this sense, therefore, the big companies feel they have been holding the bag by buying at recent posted prices, just as the Commonwealth of Texas has been holding the bag by cutting down well allowables while other states like Louisiana were skimming the cream of the oil from their wells and the cream of the market away from Texas producers.

A minor factor is that since the Madison trials the big companies have ceased taking distress gasoline from weak refiners, so this gasoline has been coming on the market.

Offsetting this bearish picture is the fact that at long last California has passed a State proration law, the Atkinson Oil Control Act, and has actually cut production down below the long-desired maximum of 600,000 barrels a day. This law, however, may be thrown out by public referendum in November when the state ham-and-eggs bill goes to popular vote; and besides, the new law is so full of repetitions of the word "reasonable" that its application will in the end depend entirely on public opinion at the moment.

Power Production 9.4 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric power production in the United States during the week ended August 12 totaled 2,333,403,000 kilowatthours, an increase of .4 of 1 per cent from 2,325,085,000 in the preceding week and 9.4 per cent ahead of 2,133,641,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute: New England 12.7, Middle Atlantic 10, Central Industrial 11.1, West Central 1.4, Southern States 6.8, Rocky Mountain 12.8, Pacific Coast 8.3.

Willys-Overland to Amend Incorporation Certificate

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Stockholders of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., voted to amend its certificate of incorporation to comply with a condition imposed by Reconstruction Finance Corp., on a prospective $2,500,000 loan.

The amendment defers the passage of voting rights to preferred stock holders until six quarterly dividends, dating from Aug. 15, 1944, have been passed. Under previous plans, the preferred stockholders were to assume control after one more dividend was passed. Five dividends already have been passed.

Preferred stockholders favored the amendment, 193,213 to 2,035.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Copper Mining Co., in a preliminary report for the first six months this year, showed consolidated net profit of $7,170,336 after all charges except depletion of metal mines, equal to 83 cents a common share. This compared with net profit of $4,010,363 or 46 cents a common share in the first half of 1938.

Quarter Income Of Corporations 53 P. C. Above 1938

Average earnings of approximately 350 important companies during the second quarter recorded the impressive gain of 53 per cent over the same period last year according to a compilation in the current weekly report of the United Business Service. Says that Service, "Favorable earnings provide the best kind of ammunition for improving sentiment and rising stock prices."

Second quarter statements are now largely "water over the dam," but they are almost certain to be followed by another good crop for the third quarter. In this connection, the United Business Service makes a forecast of another substantial gain in earnings over the third quarter of 1938, its average gain estimated at about 45 per cent.

All but four of the 31 classifications tabulated show gains over a year ago. In the textile, copper, automobile, machinery, and building materials industries, the recoveries are especially marked.

There were two large industries whose earnings remained depressed in the June quarter. Overproduction and low prices have reduced profits of petroleum companies while substantial price concessions offset rising demand for steel. Third quarter prospects for these latter industries do not furnish much hope for improvement but the final quarter may well bring about a more satisfactory margin of profit.

The following tabulation shows how earnings of representative companies in 31 groups during the second quarter of 1939 compared with the corresponding period of 1938:

	Per Cent
Adv. print. & pub	+61.1
Aircraft	+13.7
Automobile	+153.8
Auto accessories	*
Baking	+2.2
Bev. & confect	+17.2
Bswr. & dist.	—12.5
Build mats	+91.0
Chemical	+78.9
Coal	**
Container mfg	+27.1
Copper	+257.3
Drug, soap & cosmetics	+30.2
Electrical equip	+48.9
Electric power & gas	+12.9
Finance companies	—1.2
Food products	+29.4
Machinery	+138.6
Motion pictures	+11.1
Non ferrous metals	+41.5
Office equipment	+0.3
Paper	+25.0
Petroleum	—26.8
Precious metal mining	—16.5
Railroad equipment	*
Restaurant chains	*
Steel	**
Telephone	+22.0
Textiles	+1050.0
Tobacco	+27.1
Traction	+22.5
Total	+53.1

*Aggregate profits shown as compared with deficits in 1938.
**Smaller deficit.

Sharp Decrease In World Stocks Of Refined Copper

NEW YORK (AP) — World visible stocks of refined copper dropped sharply in July to 490,419 tons, the smallest since January of this year, the Copper Institute reported. At the end of June the visible supply was 513,670, making the net decline 23,251 tons.

The bulk of the decline was in United States supplies which fell to 316,543 tons from 335,017, a dip of 18,469. Foreign refined stocks dropped to 173,867 tons from 178,656, a decrease of 4,782.

World apparent consumption was 181,487 tons against 180,433 in June and 177,580 in July last year. Domestic consumption was 59,681 tons compared with 53,573 in June and 48,071 in 1938.

World output totaled 164,151 tons against 161,803 in June and 111,605 last year. Domestic output dropped from 59,316 tons in June to 54,532 in July.

The sharp dip in domestic stocks was due to a decrease of 4,380 tons in refinery output, the jump in domestic consumption and an increase of 5,838 tons to a total of 16,127 in exports.

Promoted

John C. Whitridge, Jr.

Promoted to the post of manager of International Business Machines Corporation's first sales division with headquarters in New York. He was previously a district manager for the electric accounting machine division.

U. S. Bureau Sees Gradual Upturn In Domestic Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Huge outlays for armaments in Europe have caused a sharp industrial revival on that continent, government economists reported as they predicted business conditions in the United States would improve gradually in the next few months.

The European upturn was summarized by the Bureau of Agricultural Economies in a broad study of possible results on demands for United States farm products.

Unemployment in the principal nations of Europe is rapidly disappearing," the bureau said. It attributed this to a recovery in industrial outputs "stimulated by heavy governmental expenditures for military preparations."

Normally the European recovery would be reflected in world prices and American trade, the economists said, but added that large world supplies of products and "continued governmental controls interfering with the normal flow of commodities" lessened this normal reaction.

As to the domestic outlook, the economists said, "some additional betterment during the next few months is indicated by conditions in the more important industries, but no business boom of large proportions is in sight."

In general, the domestic conditions were said to indicate "continued strength in the business situation during the next few months, with industrial production and consumers' incomes likely to pass their 1938 peaks by fall."

Uncertainty Over Work Seen Check To Home Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Uncertainty over continued employment" is the principal reason why more people do not build their own homes, according to the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, which has just polled its members to determine what they believe are the actual reasons why new construction has not developed more rapidly than it has in view of the obvious need for it all over the country.

This problem and how it can be solved, S. M. Waters, President, said, will be one of the principal topics for discussion at the Association's 26th annual Convention in Detroit, Oct. 4-5-6. The study was made among the Association's members in 65 representative cities.

Work Uncertain

Ninety-seven per cent of the replying members cite "fear of holding their jobs" as the primary reason why people are afraid to embark on home ownership, and a large majority of them cite it as the "most important reason by far."

Next in importance is the "high cost of labor and materials" with 74 per cent citing it as a deterrent to more new building. But, on this point, there was a far from uniform opinion. Of the 26 per cent of the members replying who do not hold labor and material costs too high, many declared they felt that this factor has been "highly over-exaggerated" and some even declared they did "not wish to see building costs reduced."

Of the 74 per cent who think labor and material costs too high, an important number view this factor as one "that will take care of itself and become adjusted" and say it is by no means the most serious.

Can Buy Cheaper

The third most important reason given is that "you can buy cheaper than you can build" with 67 per cent of the replying members citing it as a principal reason. Mr. Waters pointed out, however, that this condition is apparently disappearing faster than most people realize. An earlier Association survey indicates that "overhanging" or unabsorbed real estate—property for sale but attracting no buyers—is being sold fairly rapidly.

The study also showed that 46 per cent of the replying members view high taxes as a deterrent and 28 per cent believe that "renting has become relatively more attractive than ever before." The relatively few citing the latter reason is surprising, Mr. Waters said, in view of the fairly widespread belief, particularly in governmental circles, that a "profound change in living habits has come over the American people who have become more definitely a renting class than ever before."

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1939

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	658,330
1939 volume to date	134,885,152
1938 volume to date	166,870,553

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To Around 3 Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP) — Stock market prices retreated all along the line today and leading issues lost fractions to around 3 points.

The decline began at the opening and continued throughout the session. Near the final hour prices were at about their lows. Volume was light with transactions at the pace of approximately 600,000 shares.

Brokers said overnight developments in the Danzig situation had worried traders who decided to lighten commitments until some of the variously predicted "tags" had passed. Profit taking after four days of rising prices also was a factor.

Domestic news generally was regarded as favorable, but failed to stimulate a buying urge.

Stocks nipped by the small selling wave included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, American Can, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Texas Corp., Celanese, and Loft.

Off in the curb were Aluminum Co., American Gas & Electric, and Lockheed Aircraft.

Bonds Lower

Selected bonds received lower bids today. While most losses were confined to fractions, many ranged to as much as 2 points.

Brokers said the lack of supporting offers was more to blame for the recessions than aggressive selling, since turnover was slim.

Fairly heavy pressure on certain Italian loans was highlighted by a drop of more than 2 points in Italy 7s. Japan bonds were also lowered slightly.

U. S. Government dropped an outside of 9-32 point.

Corporate losers at the start of the last hour included St. Paul general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Southern Railway general 6s, Manhattan Railway 4s of '90, International Telephone 5s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Union Oil Offers $30,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering is being made of a $30,000,000 issue of Union Oil Company of California 3 per cent 20-year debentures at 103. Dillon, Read & Co. heads the selling group.

Around $20,000,000 of the proceeds will be used for redeeming outstanding bonds with higher coupon rates, and the remainder may be used for plant expansion and modernization. The company contemplates building a new $1,-900,000 tankship, a $1,250,000 alkylation-dehydration plant at Los Angeles, and a new $750,000 vacuum unit at the Oleum refinery, San Francisco Bay.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock market prices were clipped all along the line today but losses were small. Continental developments kept most traders in the background. British funds shaded lower and German loans were trimmed a bit. Commodity stocks were generally marked down although oils got off to a good start. Domestic rails were neglected pending fresh wage agreement. Transatlantics were comparatively inactive. Industrials attracted a little support following favorable board of trade figures for July.

Paris—Bourse prices displayed a resistant undertone today when traders came from the 4-day holiday. The Mendelssohn & Co. suspension and the mass of rumors concerning Danzig apparently exerted no influence on quotations. Rentes recovered from slight early weakness to finish unchanged, with the exception of the 4½s of '37, down 3 francs 40 centimes.

Liverpool — Wheat futures dropped ⅛ to ¼ penny today in a narrow trade. Argentine shippers were prominent sellers.

Business Personals

Guy W. Cox, President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston announced the election to the board of directors of Joseph E. O'Connell, resident partner in Boston of the firm of Soucy, Swartswelter & Co., investment bankers and members of the New York and other stock exchanges.

Campbell, Phelps & Co., Inc., New York, announce the opening of a branch office at Raymond-Commerce Building, Newark, N. J., under the management of David T. Pardee.

Otto Appelbaum and Herbert Goldinger have become associated with Alexander Eisemann & Company, New York, at the firm's midtown office, and Jerome B. Katz has joined the staff at the main office.

F. L. Dabney & Co., investment dealers and brokers, announce the opening of a municipal bond department in their Boston office under the direction of Robert F. Hawkins and George T. Curley, who have become general partners in the firm. Mr. Hawkins was formerly a general partner of Eldredge & Co., in Boston. Mr. Curley was general manager of the municipal department in the Boston office of Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L(1.60a)	1	64	64	64	A'g 15
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	36	36	36	A'g 10
11	6¾	Adams Ex(.10g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
25	19¼	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 11
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¾
63⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	54¼	53	53	—1¼
10	¾	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 10
10	6¾	AlaskaJun(.65g)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 15
13⅝	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 15
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	6	11½	11	11	A'g 10
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅞
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 14
13½	10	Allied Kid (1½)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 4
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	11½	11⅜	11½	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	9	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅝
70⅜	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	70	70	70	
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	15	34	33	33	—1½
19¼	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 11
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 11
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	60¼	60	60	—1
24⅛	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 10
36⅛	16¾	Am Airlines	14	32	31	31	—1½
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	12⅜	12	12	— ⅝
8	3⅛	Am Bosch	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	3	42¼	42¼	42¼	A'g 15
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	5	100	98¼	100	— ¼
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	A'g 14
35	17⅛	Am Car & Fdy	9	20½	20	20	—1⅝
55	32	Am Car pf	2	34	34	34	A'g 15
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	1	18	18	18	A'g 15
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 7
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 14
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6	6	6	
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8	8	8	A'g 15
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2	Am & For Pow	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
24¾	12½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	15½	15½	15½	—1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	21	20¼	20½	—1½
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	8¼	8	8	A'g 15
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	13	13	13	A'g 8
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	5	4½	4¼	5¼	— ⅜
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 10
31⅛	13⅛	Am Ice	5	52¾	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅝
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23½	23½	23½	A'g 15
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	3	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	165⅛	161½	161½	— ⅜
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅜
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	4	12⅜	12⅛	12¾	+ ⅛
40⅛	26	Am Metal (1½g)	1	26	26	26	A'g 15
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 11
50⅛	32	Am Power & Lt	21	51¼	51⅛	51¼	— ⅜
45	28	AP&L 5pf (17⅛k)	17	41¾	40½	41	—2⅜
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	35	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	6	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
72⅛	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	A'g 15
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅜
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	15	44⅞	44¼	44¼	—1¼
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139	138¾	139	A'g 15
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	A'g 15
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	18	24½	24¼	24¼	—1⅜
14¾	9	Am Stores (¾g)	5	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ½
22½	15¼	Am Stove (.55g)	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug Ref	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
18½	14½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅝
170⅛	148	Am Sum T (1)	11	166¾	165	165	—2
87½	73	Am T & T (9)	3	80¾	80½	80½	— ¾
893⅛	754	Am Tobacco (5)	3	82	81	81½	— ¾
153⅛	147	Am Tob B (5)	1	151½	151½	151½	A'g 10
85¾	71	Am Tob pf (6)	1	51½	51½	52	— ½
14⅝	8⅜	Am Type Fdrs	41	11½	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅝
96	78	Am Water Wks	1	95	95	95	A'g 14
63⅝	39⅜	Am Woolen	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	33¼	33	33¼	—1¼
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (3g)	94	25⅝	24⅜	25½	— ⅜
54⅛	35	Anaconda W&C	2	41	40½	41	A'g 3
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	5	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
21	11¾	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	27	27	27	— ⅞
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	+ ½
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	3	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅞
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr'37
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	5	40¾	40	40	— ¾
13	9¼	Arnold C (½g)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	9	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	76½	76½	76½	A'g 15
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	37	37	37	A'g 8
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	23	26⅜	26	26	—1¾
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	57	57	57	A'g 15
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	17½	17¼	17½	—1
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	32	7	7	7	A'g 10
23½	18⅓	Atl G&W In pf	3	13¾	13	13	A'g 4
110½	104¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
99⅜	7	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	+1¾
48¾	43⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow(1½g)	3	48¼	47¾	48¼	A'g 14
6½	4⅛	Atlas Tack	2	53	53	53	— ¼
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	52	4¼	4	4	A'g 3

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	14	11⅜	10⅞	11	— ¾
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	10	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	3	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 10
19½	12¼	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
55⅞	38½	Bayuk Cig (¾)	13	24⅜	23¼	23¼	—1⅝
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	A'g 15
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	127¾	127¾	127¾	A'g 10
75⅜	70	Beldg-He (.70)	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
29¾	16⅜	BeigNkpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
21⅝	17⅞	Bendix Av (½g)	30	24⅞	23¼	23⅝	—1¾
55⅜	48⅛	Ben indLpf(2½)	7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅜
57⅝	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	55⅛	54¾	54¾	A'g 10
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	1	41	41	41	— ⅛
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	60	61	58¾	58⅞	—2⅞
115	99½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	— ¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ⅝
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	23½	23	23	—2
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	6	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	A'g 15
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	18	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
28½	16¼	BonnA&R (1½g)	10	21	20⅝	20¼	— ⅜
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	21	21	21	A'g 14
22	16½	Borden Co(1.80g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	16	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	— ⅜
23¼	11½	Boston & Maine	14	24	22⅞	23	—1½
29½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 15
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A (.60g)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅞
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	—1
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	19	21½	20¾	20¾	—1¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	41	41	41	A'g 2
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52	52	52	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	8⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
48¾	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	15	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
36⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (1¼g)	5	45	43¾	44	—2
36	31⅛	Brown Sh (1¾g)	1	27¾	26¾	27	—1⅛
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¾g)	27	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	7	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	9	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	3	20	19¾	19¾	A'g 15
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	29	28	28	—1¾
19¾	11½	Burlng Mills (1)	9	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
18⅝	11	Burr Add (.30g)	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
2¾	1	Bush Terminal	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 14
9½	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21	21	21	
13¼	7	ButteCop&Zinc	5	23¾	23⅝	23¾	A'g 11
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	4	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	13	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	10½	10¼	10½	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	28	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	—1⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	52	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
34½	29⅜	Cannon Mills (1)	1	32	32	32	A'g 15
7¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
20½	13⅞	Carpent Stl.55g)	5	16	15	16	+ ½
37⅜	23⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	3	3	3	A'g 15
94½	66	Case (J.I) Co(5e)	2	71¾	71¼	71¼	—1¾
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	42½	41¾	41¾	— ¾
107¼	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	54	25¾	24⅝	25⅝	— ⅞
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	9	11¼	10⅝	11	— ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	A'g 15
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
5½	2½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
52⅛	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	A'g 10
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	25½	25¼	25¼	—1¾
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	19	19	19	A'g 15
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	14	34½	33¾	33¾	—1⅞
98½	84	Ches &O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	A'g 15
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	21	21	21	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1	⅜	Chi & N West	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 9
⅜	¼	Chi Great West	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 11
13½	9½	Chi Great W pf	4	2	2	2	A'g 10
⅞	⅝	Chi Mail Or(¾g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 15
1⅛	½	Chi M St P&P	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 15
20¼	10	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 15
38⅛	32	Chi Pneu Tool	6	12⅝	12½	12½	—1
48⅛	44½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 26
¾	¼	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	47	47	47	A'g 14
1⅛	½	Chi Rock Is & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 10
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 6%pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 14
9⅝	7½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14⅜	10	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 15
13⅞	7	Chick Cot Oil	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 10
85¼	53⅞	Childs Co	3	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 9
14⅞	9	Chrysl Cp (4g)	204	81¾	80¼	80¾	—2¼
26	15	City I & F (.60g)	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅝
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
30½	20½	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¾
60⅛	34⅝	Clev Graph B(1)	1	28½	27½	27½	—1½
35⅛	21¼	ClimaxMol(1.20)	8	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
133	114	ClluettPeab(½g)	21	32¾	32	32¼	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	127	127	127	—2
17¼	11½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	—1
107	101⅞	Colgate-P (1⅗)	35	16½	16	16	— ⅝
36¼	20¼	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	A'g 1
23¾	11⅛	Collins & A(¾g)	6	30	29	29	—1¾
24⅞	14	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	A'g 14
24¾	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	9	24½	23¾	23⅝	—1¼
9	5¼	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	24½	23¼	23⅝	—1¼
91	74½	Col Gas & El	127	7⅞	7½	7⅝	—1⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Col G&E pfA(6)	5	87⅝	86⅞	86⅞	—1¼
30½	23⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	9½	9¾	9¾	A'g 15
94	73	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	24	24	24	A'g 15
57	38¾	Col Carb (4)	2	92¼	91½	92¼	A'g 15
109⅝	105⅛	Comi Credit (4)	13	47¾	45¾	45¾	—1½
60	42	Comi Cr pf (4¾)	8	109⅝	109½	109⅝	A'g 7
110⅛	106	Comi Inv Tr (4)	6	52¾	52	52	—1¼
13⅜	9	Com Tcv pf(4¾)	2	107½	107½	107½	A'g 14
21⅜	11¼	Comi Solvents	8	103¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅜
72½	45¾	Com'th & South	82	13¼	12⅝	13	— ⅛
31⅜	25⅝	Com & Sou pf(3)	10	71¼	70	71	—1
86	19	Com Ed (1.20g)	31	20¾	20⅛	20¼	— ⅝
17	5½	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 9
25½	17	Con-Nairn (¾g)	6	25¼	24	24⅜	— ⅝
87⅜	54⅝	Congress Cigar	1	58⅜	53⅝	58⅜	
35	27	Consol Aircraft	8	20	19¾	20	— ⅛
108⅛	101¾	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 15
62	58	Cons Edison (2)	46	32⅜	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	107⅝	107½	107½	— ⅛
12⅛	8½	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 9
73½	49¾	Consol Fr pf(½k)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅛
91¼	68¾	Cons Laundries	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 15
31¼	1	Consol Oil (1.80)	21	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
101	93½	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14	14	14	A'g 10
15	9	Consol'n Coal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 15
101	91⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Jul 25
22½	11½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	A'g 15
16½	9¼	Container Corp	2	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak A	4	15½	15	15¼	— ⅞
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	7	40	39¼	39½	— ⅛
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	Jul 31
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 15
37¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
31½	20⅜	Cont O Del (¾g)	18	21	20½	21	
24¼	16½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	26	26	26	—1½
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	60½	59¾	59¾	— ¾
177	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	177	177	177	A'g 12
2¼	1⅜	Coty Inc	9	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
38	19½	Coty Internat	9	41½	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
110	93	Crane Co	35	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
32½	26⅝	Crane cv pf (5)	5	103	101½	101½	—1½
13	7½	Cream of Wh (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅞
41½	20¼	Crosley Corp	1	9½	9½	9½	
4¼	3	Crown Cork & S	7	26¼	25¼	25½	—1
37½	28	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
44⅜	8	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	33

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Chain Store Sales During July Rise 9.9 P. C. Above 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain stores continued their sharp advance in sales volume, but at a slightly reduced momentum in the month of July, according to the monthly compilation released by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Incorporated.

The first 25 chains to report had an aggregate July volume of $234,823,425, an increase of $21,091,911 or 9.9 per cent over the same month in 1938.

For the seven months ended July 31, these chains had sales totaling $1,643,747,701, which compares with sales of $1,503,567,164, an increase of $140,180,537, or 9.3 per cent.

Favorable with 1937

This showing compares favorably with July 1937, when these same chains reported sales of $235,081,067, and for the like seven months period in that year of $1,616,145,216, and again in July 1936 when these same chains reported sales of $215,318,653 and for the same seven months of that year $1,420,244,693.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for July and for the seven months arranged in groups:

	July 1939	July 1938
Mail order	84,841,042	71,175,158
Variety	82,129,374	77,304,492
Grocery	52,154,802	50,100,797
Drug	8,152,718	7,892,148
Shoe	3,449,930	3,127,690
Apparel	4,404,479	4,131,919
	234,823,425	213,731,514
	7 Mos. 1939	7 Mos. 1938
Mail order	601,678,401	500,472,738
Variety	558,917,549	524,674,167
Grocery	357,804,009	350,060,045
Drug	57,141,792	54,616,434
Shoe	36,960,285	35,108,871
Apparel	31,248,665	29,634,889
	1,643,747,701	1,503,567,164

The chains as a whole reported for last month an increased volume of sales, from all sections of the country, with a rather noticeable recession in retail buying developing in the last week of the month.

The variety and drug division were the only two which lowered the average increase they had attained during the first six months of this year. Although the sales increases last month were not generally as large as those in June, the picture was much better than in July, 1938, when the first 25 chains to report showed decreases in sales volume for that month ranging from 2 to 14.6 per cent.

Mail Order Sales

The mail order group once more led all the chains in their monthly showing with an increase of 18.7 per cent for July over the same period a year ago.

The shoe chains last month showed an increase in sales volume of 10 per cent over the same period in 1938.

The apparel division had a gain of 6.6 per cent last month over July of last year.

The variety group came next with an advance in sales volume in July of 6.25 per cent above the like period a year ago.

The grocery division showed a rise of 4.1 per cent last month over the like period in 1938.

Chrysler Declares A $1.50 Dividend; Earnings, Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Chrysler Corp. voted a dividend of $1.50 on common stock.

On June 12 last the company paid $1.50 a common share, and on March 14 $1 a share. In the full year 1938 the company disbursed $2 a common share.

The dividend is payable Sept. 13 to holders of record Aug. 24.

For the first six months this year, Chrysler and subsidiaries reported net profits of $25,345,771 after charges, equal to $5.83 a common share, compared with $5,709,599 or $1.31 a share in the opening half last year.

Indicated net profit for the June quarter this year was $13,707,481, or $3.16 a common share, compared with $11,638,290 or $2.67 a share in the preceding quarter and $3,599,630 or 83 cents a share in the June quarter of 1938.

"The immediate prospect seems to be that business will continue at current levels or possibly show some improvement," K. T. Keller, president, said, in announcing earnings and dividend.

Mr. Keller said passenger cars and trucks shipped from the company's plants during the first 1939 half totaled 496,206 units, a jump of 90.1 per cent over the 261,048 in the first half of 1938.

Net sales for the six months were $342,788,293, an increase of 82.2 per cent over the $154,662,828 a year ago.

Retail sales of passenger cars and trucks in the United States in the first half numbered 405,421 units, Mr. Keller added, compared with 259,702 in the first 1938 half, an increase of 56.1 per cent.

Commercial Loans Rise $30,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by Federal Reserve member banks increased $30,000,000 last week over the preceding week.

The condition statement of banks in 101 leading cities also showed a peak decrease of $24,000,000 in loans to brokers and security dealers.

The commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $26,000,000 in the New York City district alone.

Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $23,000,000 in the Chicago district and $39,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '61	106.1	106.1	106.1
6 3¼s '47-43	110.19	110.18	110.19
12 3¼s '46-43	110.13	110.12	110.13
15 4s '54-44	115.20	115.14	115.14
1 4¼s '52-47	121.5	121.5	121.5
5 2¾s '51-48	109.5	109.5	109.5
1 2¾s '52-49	106.9	106.9	106.9
23 2¾s '54-51	108.18	108.16	108.16
1 3s '55-51	111.31	111.31	111.31
2 2¾s '60-55	109.11	109.7	109.7
12 2¾s '62-58	107.18	107.15	107.15
21 2¾s 65-60	107.30	107.14	107.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

19 3s 47-42	106	106	106
4 2¾s 47-42	105.23	105.23	105.23
1 3s 49-44	108.29	108.29	108.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Alleghany cv 5s 44	73½	73½	73½
4 Alleghany cv 5s 49	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	61½	61	61
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
32 Am T&T 5½s 43	110½	110	110½
1 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
23 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109	108¾	109
16 Ang C Nitra deb '67	27	27	27
12 Arm Del 4s '57	100¼	99¾	99¾
10 Ann Arbor 4s '95	37	36	36
11 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	99¾	100¼
15 AT&SF 4s '95	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	91½	91½	91½
6 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 A C Line 5s '45	80½	80½	80½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	41½	41½	41½
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	102	102	102
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	21¾	21¾	21¾
8 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	22	21½	21¾
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	63½	63½	63½
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	20¾	20¾	20½
9 B&O rfg 4½ '95 ct	20¾	20	20
1 B&O 5s '96F ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	20½	20½	20½
10 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	21	20¾	20¾
19 B&O cv 4½s '60	12	11¾	11¾
17 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12	11¾	11¾
3 B&O 1st 4s '48	63	63	63
2 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	42½	42	42
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	105¼	104¾	105
31 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101¾	101	101
1 Big Sunday 4s '44	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Bost&Me 3¾s '61	25	25	25
1 Bos & N Y Air 4s '55	6	6	6
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	64½	64½	64½
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '60	78	78	78
22 Bkly UnGas 5s '50	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Bush Term 5s '55	37½	37½	37½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	54	54	54
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '86	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Can Sou 5s '62	90	90	90
1 Can Nat 5s '58 Oct	119¼	119¼	119¼
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	115	115
10 Can Pac 5s '54	92	92	92
2 Can Pac 4s perp	71½	71	71
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95	95	95
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92	92	92
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69½	69½	69½
1 Cen R R NJ 5s '87	15¾	15¾	15¾
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	13½	13½	13½
7 C & O 3½s '96	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63	105	105	105
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 RA&	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8	8	8
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97½	97½	97½
11 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99½	99½	99½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
1 Chi & E Ill 6s '51 ct	15	15	15
14 Chi Gt West 4s '59	20	19¾	19¾
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	7	7
2 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	7	7	7
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 P	22¼	22¼	22¼
4 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	22¼	22¼	22¼
15 CM&SP gen 4s '89	22¼	20¾	20¾
3 CM&SP 3½s '89	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Chi&NW 5½s 2037	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	12	12	12
1 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Chi&NW 4s '87	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	11¾	11¾	11¾
6 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	6½	6½	6½
2 CRI&P 4s '88	13¾	13¼	13¼
20 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 CRI&P rfg 5½s '34 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 CT Hte & RR rfg 5s '60	63¼	65½	65½
42 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	92	92	92
3 Childs Co 5s '43	68	68	68
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	82	82	82
1 Col P&I 5s '70	56	56	56
9 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103½	103½
34 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110¾	110½	110½
8 ComwlthEd cv 3½s '58	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	103¾	103½	103½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	53	53	53
8 Consum Pow 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 Continl'tal Oil 3½s '48	106	106	106
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	28	28	28
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	87½	87	87
1 D&RG 4s '36	8½	8½	8½
3 D&RG West 5s '55	2¼	2¼	2½
1 Det & Mack 2d 4s '95	32	32	32
1 Det Edis 4½s '61	111½	111½	111½
6 Det Ed 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	12	12	12
10 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	100	100¼	100
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	10½	10	10
12 Erie 1st 4s '96	43¾	42¾	43¾
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18¾	17½	18
1 Erie Gene 6s '37	42	42	42
2 Fed L Bk 3s '45	102½	102	102
17 FirestoneTAR3½s'42	106¾	106¼	106¼
3 Genu Stl Cast 5½s '49	62¾	61¾	61¾
11 Goodrich 4½s'56	104¾	104¾	104½
2 Gt Nor 6s '32	86	86	86
20 Gt Nor 6s'32 G	88¾	88¼	88¼
10 Gt Nor 4s'46H	89	89	89
5 Gt Nor 3½s'67	75	75	75
1 G Bay & W deb B	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Gulf Mob 5½s'50	89½	89½	89½
3 Gulf Mob 4s'56	84½	84	84
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	47	47½	47½
2 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	47½	47½	47½
22 Huddelston Inc 5s'57	14¼	14¼	14¼
11 Ill Cen 4s'52	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Ill Cen 4s'53	49½	49	49
31 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	53¾	53½	53½
5 Ill Cen 4½s'56	47¾	48	46
22 ICnCStLaNO 5s'63A	51½	50¾	50¾
6 ICnCStLaNO 4½s'63	47	46½	46½
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Interb R Tr 7s'32	58¼	58¼	58¼
5 Interb R Tr rfg5s'66	62¾	62½	62½
7 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 Int Hydro I cv 6s'44	85	84	84½
6 Int Paper 4s'55	91½	91½	91½
2 Int Paper 5s'47	99½	99½	99½
1 Int Paper 5s'55	98½	98½	98½
6 Int T&T 4½s'52	58¾	59¼	59¾
28 Int T&T 5s'55	63½	62¾	62¾
1 JamesPdCles 4s'59	47½	47½	47½
1 KCtrSAdd 4s'34ct	35½	35½	35½
1 Keith (BF) 6s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¾	103	103
1 Kresge Found 4s '48	104	104	104
8 Lac Gas 5½s '53	88½	88	88
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	84½	84½	84½
6 Lac Gas 5s '42	86¼	85¾	86¼
1 L&Awest 3s '47	73½	73½	73½
4 Lazzaro Mit inc '78	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Lehigh C&N 4s '54	54	54	54
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '43	38¾	38¾	38¾
13 Leh Val NTerm 5s '54	47	46½	47
1 Liggett&M 7s '44	129	129	129
1 Lion Oil Ctf 4½s '52	95½	95½	95½
2 Loew StarGas3½s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	87	87	87
5 LouisN 4½s 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
12 LouisN un 4s '40	100 7-32	100 3-16	
1 LouisN 3¾s aj 2003	82½	82½	82½
1 L&NAtlKnx&Cin4s'56	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Maine Cen 4s '65	75	75	75
53 Mahhat Ry 4s '90	61½	61	61
3 Manh Ry 4s 1st 99 ct	60¼	60¼	60¼
7 Man RR So L 4s '60	79	79	79
10 Mich Con Gas 4s '62	102¾	102¾	102¾
14 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7	6¾	6¾
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	13	13	13
1 Mo-Ill 5s '51	70	70	70
3 M-K-Tex 5s'62A	17	16¾	16¾
30 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30	28½	28½
8 M Pac 5s '65 A	14	13¾	13¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14¾	14	14
15 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14	14	14
1 Mo & Oh 5s '38	39	39	39
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	25	25	40
4 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	110	109½	109½
4 Mont Pow 4½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36½	36½	36½
3 Nassau El 4s '51	42	42¾	43
15 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	104½	106	106
12 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
23 Nati Steel 2s '65	103¾	103½	103¾
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N Eng RR 4s '47	21	21	21
20 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	30	30	30
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	88	84½	84½
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¾	48¼	48¼
2 NYC cn 4s '98	87	87	87
2 NYC cn 4s '42	82½	82½	82½
14 NY Chi&St L 4½s '74 A	80½	80½	80½
12 NY Chi&St L 4½s '78	52	50	50
8 Nat Dairy 2¾s '51ww	106¼	106	106
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 NY G E L 4½s '48	109¾	110¼	109¾
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13½	13½	13½
6 NYNH&H 4s '67	4	4	4
4 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4	4	4
2 NY Steam 3½s '63	106½	106	106½
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	100¾	100¾	100¾
21 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	102¼	102	102
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	8½	8½	8½
2 Norf Sou 5s '61A	9	9¼	9
1 Nor Am Co 5½s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Nor Am Co 4s '59	108	107¾	107¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	38	37	37
3 Nor Pac 4s 2047 C	38	37	37
1 Nor Rwy 4s '96	90	90	90
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50	50	50
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45½	45¾	45½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
11 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Okla G&E 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Ore R&Nav 4s '46	111½	111½	111½
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pac Ed 4½s '57 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Pac G&E 3½s '61	111½	111½	111½
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113	113	113
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	76½	76½	76½
1 Para Pict cv 3½s '37	91¾	91¾	91¼
3 Parmelee T 6s '44	50	50	50
5 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	100	100	100
1 Penn Ohio&Det 4½s '77	99½	99½	99½
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107½	107½	107½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119	119	119
13 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101¾	101½	101½
7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88½	88½	88¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Pen RR 3½s '70	90¼	90¼	90¼
71 Pen RR 3½s '52	86½	86¼	86½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
23 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110½	110½
16 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107¼	107	107
1 PCC & StL 5s '70A	107½	107½	107½
1 PCC & StL 5s '73 B	107	107	107
1 PCC & StL 4½s J '81	117½	117½	117½
30 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	80¾	80½	80¼
7 Radio Keith 6s '41	73½	72½	72½
2 Reads 4½s J '97 A	72½	72	72
13 Rem Rand 4½s '56	104	103¾	103¾
3 Republic Steel 5½s '54	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Revere Cop&B 4½s '56	100	100	100
3 RI Ark & Lou 5s'34	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 St L & F 4½s '78	8¼	8	8¼
21 St L & F 4s '50 A	8¾	8¼	8¼
3 St L & F 4s '50A ct	8¼	8	8
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	60½	60½	60½
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	20	20	20
13 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6¼	6	6
7 Sea-All Fla 6s '38 A ct	2¾	2½	2½
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106½	106½	106½
9 Sou Pac 4½s '81	44¼	44	44
13 So Pac 4½s '60	43¾	43¾	43¾
17 So Pac rfg 4s '55	61¼	61	61
1 So Pac Ore '77	48¾	48	48
1 So Pac SP Ter 4s '90	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 South Ry 6½s '56	75½	75¼	75½
10 South Ry gen 6s '56	71½	70½	70½
23 South Ry gen 4s '56	55	54	54
2 Spokane Int 5s '55	19½	19½	19½
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¼	105½	105½
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	90¾	90¾	90¼
10 Tex Corp 3s '59	105	104¾	104¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	88½	86	86
15 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	86	86	86
4 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8	8	8
2 Third Ave 4s '60	42½	42½	42½
1 TideWAssoO 3½s '52	105½	105½	105½
1 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	84¼	84¼	83¾
3 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	106	106
7 Utah Ltd&Trac 4½s '51	102½	101½	102¼
22 Utah P & L 5s '44	101¾	101½	101½
1 Va Ry & Pow 5s '62	109½	109½	109½
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	38	38	38
1 Walker H 4½s '45	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Walwrth 4s '55	61¾	61½	61¾
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	40½	40½	40½
3 Webb&K 1st 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Westn Md 4s '52	83½	82¾	82¾
2 Westn Md 5½s '77A	89½	89½	89½
4 Westn Pac 5s '46 aid	18	18	18
3 Western Un 5s '51	119¾	119¾	119¾
8 Western Un 5s '60	71½	71½	71½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	97½	97½	97½
3 Wilson & Co 4s '55	103½	103½	103½
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	19½	19½	19½
1 Wise El Pow 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
2 Younst S&T 4s '61	106¼	106	106
13 Youngst S&T 4s '48	105	104¾	104¾

Foreign Bonds

5 Adriatic 1 7s'52	49	49	49
18 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	77½	77¼	77½
8 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	77¾	77¼	77¼
17 Argentine 4½s'48	92¾	92½	92½
1 Argentine 4½s'71	87	86¾	87
1 Australia 5s'58	97½	96¾	96¾
1 Australia 5s'57	96½	96½	96½
7 Australia 4½s'56	91	90½	91
1 Belgium 6½s'49	105½	105½	105½
1 Belgium 7s'49	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Brazil 8s'41	16	16	16
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Brazil 6½s 27-57	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Brazil C Ry 7s'52	13	13	13
13 Brdcst Nac 7s'54	75	75	75
2 Brisbane 6s'50	99	99	99
5 Budapest 6s'62	9	9	9
1 BuenA4½s44½sApr'76	53½	53½	53½
1 Canada 4½s'52	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Canada 3s'67	102¾	102	102
2 Canada 2½s'46	103	103	103
1 ChileMtBk6½s61asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	10	9¾	9¾
1 Chile 6s'60	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Chile 6s'61 Jan asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Chile 6s'61 Feb	14¾	14¾	14¾
7 Chile 6s'62 asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
15 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	26¾	26½	26½
1 Copenhag 4½s'53	78	78	78
11 Cuba 5½s'53	100¼	100	100
10 Cuba 4½s'77	51¼	51¼	51¼
7 Denmark 6s'42	95¾	95¾	95¾
8 Denmark 5½s'55	99	99	99
7 Denmark 4½s'62	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Dom Rep 5½s'61 ext	73	73	73
1 Dom 1st 5½s'69 ext	73	73	73
1 Frankfort 6½s'53	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 GermCAgBk6s'46Jul	23½	23½	23½
8 Ger Gov 5½s'65	17¾	17¼	17¾
1 GtConElPJap 7s'44	74¾	74¾	74¾
7 Greek 6s 40 pt pd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	44¼	44¼	44¼
16 Italy 7s 1951	61	59¼	59¼
19 Japan 6½s'54	68¼	68	68
12 Japan 5½s'65	51	50¾	50¾
1 Lower Aus Pry 3½s '50	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 London 7s '52	55½	55½	55½
3 Met Water 5½s'50	93	93	93
2 Milan City 6½s'52	48¾	48½	48½
3 N Sou Wales 5s '57	95	95	95
201 N Sou Wales 5s '58	95	94½	94½
3 Norway 4s '43	105	105	105
3 Norway 4½s '56	104¾	104	104
4 Norway 4½s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Norway 6s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Orient Dev 5½s '58	45	45	45
7 Oslo City 4½s '55	101	101	101
1 Panama 5½s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Panama 3s'63A st asd	73	72¾	73
3 Paulista Ry 7s'42	61	61	61
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8	8	8
13 Poland 4½s'42 asd	40	40	40
1 Poland 4½s'58 asd	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Prussia 6s'52	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Queensld 7s'41	102½	102½	102½
3 Queensld 6s'47	103½	103	103
1 Rhine-Westph 7s'50	27	27	27
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s'46	9	9	9
3 Rome 5½s'52	55¼	55¼	55½
5 Sao Paulo St 7s'56	8	8	8
2 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Serbs Cts St 7s'62	20	20	20
1 Siles Pow½s'56 asd	23¼	23¼	23¼
5 Tokyo El P 6½s'53	47	47	47
2 Tokyo City 5½s'61	47½	47½

Church Forces Are Rallied To Repel Democracy's Foes

(Continued from Page 1)

schools, but as a means of reducing the services made necessary by the needs of youth and the demands of the people, then such attacks on school costs become attacks on education for democracy and may become a frontal assault on democracy itself," he declared.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, American novelist, addressed representatives of the 28 lay organizations attending the Congress on "Women, Education and Democracy" and voiced a plea that all roads of advancement be left open to women as a means of strengthening democracy among one half of the nation's population.

Seeking for Safeguards

"We are here to seek for safeguards against the poison of Fascism in a State," she said. "I propose that one of the simplest, most natural is for educators to help keep the roads open to complete development for women by training them in their youth to be willing to accept no life which leads to less dignity than that of full human maturity and usefulness, and by standing guard over the public opinion which will insure to each one of them the work, the authority, the chance to serve which she deserves by her ability."

Mrs. Fisher described democracy's goal as one of "keeping human beings intelligently alert enough to feel that old responsibility for their own lives, even in the labyrinth maze of industrial society."

John Murray, speaking at the late session yesterday, told the Congress that democracy was strong in Britain today and that it "needs neither to be created nor saved by specific efforts of an educational sort.

"Its roots," he continued, "spread wide and deep, and its force is voluminous and pervasive. It pervades the collective mind of Britain through and through, in intelligence, sentiment and instinct."

Problems of British Dominions

Fred Clarke, another British speaker, discussed the problems of education for citizenship in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, holding that the strengthening of democracy presented different problems of each of the four dominions.

In Canada, he said, the chief problem is the development of a sense of unity, especially between the British and French elements, while in the Union of South Africa there is the double problem of fusing the interest of Briton and Afrikander and of settling the relationship between European and Native. The Australian problem was seen by Mr. Clarke as arising largely from the heavy urban concentration in an otherwise sparsely settled land, while New Zealand is developing a new world-sense and a heightened social feeling.

Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, of Baltimore, spoke on "some challenges to American democracy," declaring that sharpened class feeling is a grave menace.

"The challenge to democracy in America today may be found not only in that decay in respect for popular government and that heightened class consciousness referred to by Bryce, but in the economic and industrial difficulties, the human misery, the suspicions and jealousies and hates which threaten the unity of our people," he added.

Honorary Degrees Awarded

Prominent at the Congress are representatives from both branches of American labor, from industrial, agricultural, patriotic, cultural, educational, youth and religious organizations. As outlined by Dean William F. Russell, of Teachers College, Chairman of the Congress, its purpose is to find a formula of education for democracy on which all groups in the country can unite and to which each will give unstinting support.

Honorary degrees in law were conferred by Columbia University today on Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, formerly British Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury; Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, and Lord Eustace Percy, Rector of Newcastle Division of Durham University. Honorary degrees in letters also were conferred upon Fred Clarke, Professor of Education and Director of the Institute of Education in the University of London, and John Murray, Principal of the University College of the southwest of England, Exeter. All save M. Herriot, who was kept at home by the present European tension, received their degrees in person.

Alaska: Haven for Refugees?

(Continued from Page 1)

tlers, for the formation of huge development corporations, and for the participation of the Federal Government wherever necessary to see that the development is sound and well co-ordinated and not wasteful.

He surveys the results of the Matanuska and the lesser known Metlakatla settlements, in the latter of which a band of refugees have developed what is "probably the most prosperous community in the entire territory," and says that while mistakes have been made in the Matanuska experiment, the successes are broad enough to indicate the basic need for planning on a community basis.

His account of the astonishing morale of the Metlakatla refugees, together with his figures on the drastic need for emigration, carried a strong implication that if sites were needed for European political refugees, here indeed was an ideal place. For instead of competing with the American population, they would greatly benefit the whole of the American and native groups by helping to break the vicious downward economic cycle which stems from underpopulation.

The State Department, meanwhile, has long been interested in Alaska as a possible home for European refugees, but does not consider this a lively possibility at present. As the Slattery report pointed out, refugees cannot simply be dumped down there without all the other co-ordinate measures to put Alaska on a better economic footing. Moreover, a law would be needed from Congress providing that once the refugees had entered American territory in Alaska, they could not migrate into the United States proper, at will. Thus the Alaskan idea is quiescent at the present time, though might conceivably be revived by President Roosevelt when he consults with high officials of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee here next month. The President already has submitted the agenda for that conference to the interested powers, but its contents are a closely guarded secret.

Place for Idle Capital

Returning to the Slattery report, the author declared that the vast reserves of idle capital in the United States would have to be enlisted in the development projects, because Alaska itself couldn't at the present time produce a capital surplus.

The bulk of profits from Alaskan enterprises go to absentee owners; more than half the wages paid by Alaska's industries are spent in the United States; over 90 per cent of the home consumption is of imported merchandise. Therefore "there is little opportunity for surpluses to accumulate and take the form of money available in the territory for promotion of new industry by local investors."

In sum, the Slattery report presents an impressive array of facts designed to disabuse the average American of the illusion that Alaska is a bleak and forbidding land, undesirable for comfortable and safe living. The contrary fact is affirmed by many comparisons with climates and richness of lands in the United States and in the Scandinavian countries.

Copies of the report are obtainable on application to the Department of Interior.

Farmers Receive 4 Honor Plaques In Georgia Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Award of four plaques and the title "Master Farmer" featured a rally at the annual Farm and Home Week in this city.

Outstanding among the awards is the one given to the oldest of the winners, J. E. Conwell of Hart County. Formerly the astute and hard-working manager of the Georgia Cotton Co-operatives Association, his farming achievement is a thrilling story of comeback on a run-down red clay farm. Only a very few years ago he met financial reverses. Now he is going forward, vigorously, to new achievement.

The youngest winner, Floyd H. Taylor, of Houston County, is the only son of a previous winner of the award to earn one for himself. His father won it in 1927.

The achievement of John H. Brannen, of Bulloch County, is significant in that it represents a victory for the policy of diversification. Formerly an extensive planter of cotton, Mr. Brannen's largest cash crop, at present, is hogs, and his whole activity is a balanced one.

The work of W. Holloway Norris, of Pike County, is a balanced soil building and food and feed crop production. His major cash crop is pimento peppers.

Crane Seeks Approval For New Airline Route

NEW YORK (AP)—Richard T. Crane, of the Crane plumbing family, announced Aug. 5 that an air transport company which he heads soon will apply to the Civil Aeronautics Authority for approval of services covering 2,906 route miles in 15 Eastern, Northern and Southern states.

The Carrier, Airline Feeder System, Inc., for the last two years has maintained a skeleton service between New York and Springfield, Mass.

New York's new North Beach airport would be the northern terminus and Jacksonville, Fla., the southern terminus. Flights would be run as far west as Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The new airline," said the announcement, "is so laid out that it does not duplicate others, and as well as being a major airline, will act as a feeder line to now existing air carriers operating on established routes."

Using 10-passenger planes, the company would make a minimum of one roundtrip a day. John Gemmell III, Vice-President and General Manager of Airline Feeder System, is a native of Bristol, Va. He built the tri-city airport serving Bristol, and Kingsport and Johnson City, Tenn.

Tiniest Metal Tube

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The world's tiniest metal tube, a product of Norristown's Superior Tube Company, is on display in the West Virginia building at the World's Fair in New York.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest folia, parchmenta. 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-65, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD WINNER brings quick profits. Sensational "Blue Ribbon" 21-Card Assortment sells $1. You make 50c. Ten other popular boxes; Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1 up. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-G, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big profits easily made selling friends unusual assortment. Many photographic reproductions. 50 for $1. Personals. Stationery. 12 assortments. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. TERRY STUDIOS, 92 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Best selling line. You make 50c profit on Different 21-Folder $1 box. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other Novelties, Everyday, Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Free samples. SCHWER, Dept. L 35, Westfield, Mass.

SELL PERSONAL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 for $1 earn extra money easily with this fast seller. Novel Folders with Gold, Silver effect INITIAL Seals. Latest fad! 100% profit. 50 NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, $1. Many other assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 839 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES AUTUMN ON CAPE COD

Open the year round for Study, Rest, Recreation
Faith Bickford, Box 7, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

SPECIALIZING IN EXCHANGES
SUBMIT YOUR PROPERTY WITH DETAILS
ESTABLISHED IN LOS ANGELES 12 YEARS
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. Yo. 8151

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE of 25 years' experience desires employment; Princeton University man, 57 years of age, married; could be of assistance in detail work or office management; opening more important than salary. Box K-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—two-family; first floor; 6 rooms; attractive yard. ASP 0588

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exceptional apartment in attractive surroundings, four spacious outside rooms with wood-burning fireplace; restricted clientele. CLARENCE A. GILMORE, Real Estate, 1012 Beacon St. LON 6410.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—GARDEN APTS. Residential section; option renew; 5 rooms furnished or unfurnished; special rate middle of Aug.-end of Sept. Havemeyer 6-2190. YULE.

Facing Cambridge Common
CONCORD HALL—LEXINGTON HALL
MATHER COURT—WHITEFIELD HALL
1 to 8 Rooms. 1-2-3 Baths
Furnished or Unfurnished
Reasonable rents—Excellent Service
Restaurant, garage facilities, maids, etc.
Office: 19 Garden St., T. 2263
One Block From Church

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 201 West 109th St. (Apt. 22)—Lady shares light, airy, five-room elevator apartment; partly furnished; sixth floor.

N. Y. C., 907 Madison Ave.—Share modern two-room kitchenette apartment; business girl; ring White bell mornings; terrace; $7.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—2-room kitchenette apt., large sunny rooms very modern; rent includes gas, electricity, phone service. Apt. 219, Hemenway Hotel.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quiet, commuting, garage, ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

DANCING

THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th Street, N. Y. City
CORRECT POSTURE
BALL ROOM DANCING
Modern Creative Dancing for Children
Tap and Ballet

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2086

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
755 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. First class household help. BU. 8-1656-57. Anna T. Anderson, Prop.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN to take complete care of invalid; lives in home; Christian Scientist preferred. 8-C, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia.

YOUNG married woman for counter work in cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply mornings. Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

GOOD housewives to act as assistant vegetable and meat cooks in cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply mornings. Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Woman for general housework, cook and waiting on table; family of two adults, three children cared for by nurse; pleasant surroundings, in town twenty miles from Boston; please give references, experience and wages expected in first letter. Address Box K-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A SANATORIUM providing suitable environment and proper nursing care for those seeking healing through Christian Science treatment.

Also authorized by the State and specially equipped to care for mental cases receiving Christian Science treatment.

TENACRE FOUNDATION
PRINCETON, N. J.
Reorganized June, 1939

BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Sewall Ave.—Desirable home for guests; care if needed; spacious porch; free parking. Tel. Lon. 0168

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Innersprings made HIGH 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES wants load of household goods to and from N. Y. City, N. J. or Philadelphia or en route at once. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester district, Boston. Tel. Talbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office mornings, 815 11 W. 42nd Street, office 1960, Tel. Columbus 5-5939.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 26 years; offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO 5-6600.

PRINTING

FOR churches, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG CO 13 E 16 St N Y C; Al 4-6147

HOMES TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms near beach and church; free bathing; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother-Church; permanent, transient. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 208 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Well-furnished large back room, running water; also large front room. Com. 4428.

N. Y. C., 346 West 56th St.—TWO adjoining rooms for one-two; front; cross ventilation; exceptional. MILLS. Circle 5-4267.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.), Apt. 11J; desirable residence; homelike facilities; references.

READING, PA., 1520 Eckert Ave.—Excellent location, large, well furnished room, first floor, next to bath; private home.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SINGLE adult offers one single or two-room suite, first floor, overlooking available garden; Montclair, N. J.; excellent bus and train transportation. Box X-59, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups; temporary, permanent. UN 4-5242 I. M. NELSON

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Large unfurnished rooms; downtown; October 1st; $35; good surroundings. Write Box B-27, suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED

If you have had sales experience, are ambitious, have the ability to direct your own efforts, meet business men successfully, and want a permanent position, it will pay you to investigate a sales opening in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Rochester or Buffalo with the Thos. D. Murphy Co., for their Golden Anniversary Advertising Line. A 32% gain in sales for July shows that the Line is keyed to today's market. Fall campaign starts this month. Liberal commissions. Write or wire

THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO.
RED OAK, IOWA

Give your age, business experience, present connection and three business references.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 Others Bonuses. Personal Album. 43 Engravings. Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman, college graduate, French teacher, retired school principal, mother of a grown son and daughter, would like a position as companion, governess or house mother; would also be well fitted for position as correspondence secretary in a quiet, neat office. Address Mrs. Edith Burbank, York Beach, Me. Box 313.

COMPANION-housekeeper for 1 or 2. Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. E. G. LeClaire, 136 Hanks St., Lowell, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

WINTHROP, MASS.—Large, pleasant rooms; private family; near ocean; porch; meals optional. Mrs. Paul, 125 Cliff Ave. Ocean 0219-W.

TYPEWRITING

MANUSCRIPTS typed by expert, 50c per thousand words; special book rates; carbon. MRS LETTIE PLANK, 22 Ward St., Hackensack, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

LIVING ROOM SUITES
Re-Built and Re-Covered
1 davenport, any style, with three loose cushions, and 1 chair any style, with one loose cushion. All furniture completely renovated and disinfected. . . . New Springs if needed . . . New Spring Units for your cushions . . . New Webbing, if needed. Large assortment of fabrics. Complete, $24.75
Sixth Floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

SPENCE RESTAURANT
2308 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner
Open air dining in addition to our main dining room
NO LIQUOR SERVED

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid SHOPS
1442 ATLANTIC AVE.
(Cor. Atlantic and New York Avenues)
Lingerie Hosiery

KENTS RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.—Boardwalk at St. James Place

BLOOMFIELD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY
INCORPORATED
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Mailing Service
for
Merchants, Churches, Clubs, etc.
Multigraphing Mimeographing
Addressing Typing
Foto-Stencils and Varitype Composing for Mimeograph and Photo-off et users
R. H. DOREMUS & SON
429 William St., East Orange
ORange 3-1300

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
6 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 6-9000

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Art Flower Shop, Inc.
8 N. Dean Street
Phone Englewood 3-4884—5

HACKENSACK

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

Stenchever's
SMART SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
188 Main Street, Hackensack
38 Lexington Avenue Passaic, N. J. 96 Main Street Paterson

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.

Ivin's Fancy Assorted Crackers 1 lb pkg.	25c
Hormel Spam	25c a can
S&W Lobster	6 oz. can, 45c can

177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRY BEEKER & SON Inc.
"Exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Delivered in
Montclair, The Oranges, Summit, Short Hills and adjoining towns.
Established 1880 Roseland, N. J.
Caldwell 6-2000 Orange 5-5000

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk *Ice Cream*
A Complete Dairy Service
See Display Advertisements on August 23rd, September 20th
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

A. E. RUTLEDGE
Interiors
UPHOLSTERY DRAPERIES
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
224 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
10 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
15-19 Orange Rd., 684 Bloomfield Ave.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fashionable Apparel for Smart Women
PREGER'S
344 GEORGE STREET

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN PLAINFIELD
At All Times
and
in Every Season
We Can Meet the Need
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

Late Vacationists
Always Depend On US for Last Minute Help!
Constant Array of New Fashions
TEPPER'S
Plainfield, N. J.

TRY
BLOSSOM HILL FARM'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Fresh from Our Own Farm
Also
Grade A Milk and Dairy Products
205 East 5th Tel. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

GASOLINE OIL CREDIT CARDS
MOTOR PARKING GARAGE CO.
5th St. and Cleveland Avenue
Plainfield, N. J. Open 24 Hours. PL. 6-5100

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

RIDGEWOOD

ELECTRICAL SERVICE
Vacuum and Washer Repairs
Walter J. Burnett
135 E. Ridgewood Ave.
Tel. RI. 6-2600

SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
Women's and Children's Wear
THE QUALITY SHOP
Maple Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop. RI. 6-2121

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS, Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue, Midland 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridge 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
65 South Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

ROSELLE PARK

Cavanaugh's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Branch
13 E. Westfield Ave.
Roselle Park, N. J.
Tel. RO 4-2469
4 Elm St., Westfield
Tel. WE. 2-2970

SUMMIT

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Sheer Summer Frocks Returned as Dainty as When Purchased
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT
(Continued)

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Deliv-e service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
480 Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-5430
Norge Dealers
Philco Radios and Service

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

Castanea MILK
Cream—Butter—Eggs—Cheese
Trenton, N. J. Phone 4255

UNION CITY

Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
Park Avenue at 41th St
Union City, N. J.
Phone Palisade 6-9506
Mobilgas

WESTFIELD

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

HOLLOWAY & METZGER
-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
710 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture — Elec. Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

Cheeses of the World
SCANDINAVIAN

Norwegian Gjetost	lb. 45c
Norwegian Bifrost	pkg. 19c
Norwegian PRIMULA Spreads (6 varieties)	pkg. 9c
Danish Blue Cheese	lb. 45c

FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
71 WEST BROAD STREET

CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frank Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penna.
Women's Barbizon Silk Slips, with monogram, each $2.95

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

Shaw Laundry
Laundry Satisfaction with ECONOMY
1102 Sassafras Street
Call 22-959

HARRISBURG

Phone 2-4242 Curtains
FAME LAUNDRY
Rug Shampooing

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

The World's
FIRST Cold Wall Refrigerator
Preserves foods better than before possible.

1939 FRIGIDAIRE
An utterly new and different way of building a refrigerator, developed by Frigidaire. The famous Meter-Miser cuts current costs. Don't miss it!

W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Road Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

A Good Deal to Packard and NASH
A Good Deal Here!
WALLER MOTORS, INC.
York and Harte Roads
Ogontz 3400 Majestic 3400

PHILADELPHIA

Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. at 1 P.M. Eves. Phone Ger. 6812

ABILITY DEMOLITION & SALVAGE CO.
430 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Residences and all types of Buildings Razed
Complete Insurance Protection

READING

READING SALE DAYS!
AUGUST 17, 18, 19
100 MEN'S SUITS
for year 'round wear
Formerly at $25, $30 and $35
Reduced to
$17.00
WEINER'S
730 PENN STREET

"The Things That Make a House Sing"
at special prices in
POMEROY'S
Semi-Annual
Homefurnishings Sale

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Advent (333:16)—*Ad'-vent.*
Back of this word are the Latin roots *ad*, "to," and *venire*, "to come"; so our word suggests "coming or arrival"—especially an arrival of importance.

Amen (Mark 16:20) — When the word is spoken, especially in America, the *a* is sounded long as in *ace*; when the word is chanted or sung, it has the "two-dot" sound as in *arm*. In each instance, the syllables are evenly accented.

Amplitude (54:3) — *Am'-plih-tude.*
This word, like "ample," is derived from the Latin *amplus*, "large"; and we use it in the sense of "largeness, fullness, abundance."

Bethlehem (Matt. 2:2, 8) — Although the *h* sound in the third syllable is rarely heard in conversation, we believe that in the tempo of public worship, the word is almost always, by careful speakers, sounded *Beth'-le-hem* (first *e* short, second as in debate, third clipped-short).

Christ Jesus (subject, etc.)—*Kriste* (not the slovenly and irreverent *Krise*, nor the labored *Krise'-tuh*) *Je'-zus.*

Diapason (559:14) — Preferably *di-a-pay'-zun* (secondary stress on first syllable).
The Greek *diapason* was a contraction of the phrase *dia pason chordon symphonia*, "a concord extending through all the notes," in which *dia* means "through," and *pason* (genitive plural of *pas*), "all."
We use our word in the sense of "concord, harmony; the standard of pitch; the entire compass of tones"; and we also give the name to one of the principal foundation stops of an organ, so called because its scope extends through the entire scale of the instrument.

Effulgence (95:27) — *Eh-ful'-jense* (first *e* short, *u* short as in *up*, second *e* clipped-short).
The Latin roots of this interesting word are *ex*, "out," and *fulgere*, "to shine"; and we therefore use "effulgence" to designate a shining forth, a splendid radiance—one that casts a luster and glow over all in contact with it, just as the effulgence of the sun warms and brightens the earth.

Emmanuel (Matt. 1:23), **Immanuel** (Pref. xi:16)—*Eh-man'-u-el* and *Ih-man'-u-el.* (A vowel followed by a double consonant at the beginning of a word is never long.)

Imperious (98:18) — *Im-peer'-ih-us.*
This word goes back to the Latin *imperium*, "an empire, command," from *imperare*, "to command." Its principal use is in the sense of "befitting an emperor or sovereign; dominant; commanding; imperative."

Incarnate (332:28) — *In-car'-nate.*
This adjective, a combination of Latin *in*, "in," and *caro* (*carnis*), "flesh," means "invested with bodily nature or form."

Inviolate (99:20)—*In-vi'-o-late.*
Whatever may be described as inviolate (Latin *in*, "not," and *violare*, "to violate") is unimpaired, unprofaned.

Irrefutably (315:22)—According to the latest unabridged Webster's, principal accent is on the third syllable; although a change of heart seems to be indicated by the fact that the latest abridged Webster's (Collegiate) shows accent on the second syllable. For the sake of being understood, we are inclined to favor the accent on the third syllable.

Latent (559:13)—*Lay'-tent.*
This word comes from the Latin *latere*, "to lie hid." "Dormant" (Latin *dormire*, "to sleep") describes that which is obviously present without exerting itself; "latent" is applied to that which is present without showing itself.

Magdalene (Mark 16:9)—Preferably three syllables, *Mag'-da-leen.*

Magi (95:24) — *May'-ji* (both vowels long).

Matthew (Bible book)—*Math'-u.*

Necessarily (Pref. xi:13)—Principal accent on the first syllable, secondary on the third.

Recourse (329:28)—The accent is on the second syllable.

Scholastic (315:4) — Not *skoo-*; sound it *sko-*.

Seest (Mark 13:2), **seeth** (John 12:45)—Two syllables.

Stupefying (95:28)—*Stu'-pe-fi-ing* (secondary stress on third syllable).
The Latin *stupere*, "to be amazed or stupid," and *facere*, "to make," lie back of our word, which we use in the sense of "to blunt the ability to perceive or understand; to confound, stun, or make stupid."

Wist (Luke 2:49)—Short *i.*
The now archaic verb "wist" (wisted, wisting) means "know." Incidentally, it here renders Greek *oida*, "to know intuitively."

In Lighter Vein

Say That Again!
The ranch owner telephoned his manager to buy "two sows 'n' pigs."
Imagine his surprise a few days later to get a bill for "2000 pigs"!

The Changing World
Life works in a peculiar way,
And trouble none should borrow;
Your enemy of yesterday
May be your friend tomorrow.

Clatter
A recent advertisement states "it took 12,000 workers to put that bottle of milk at your door."
Yes, it sounded as if it did.—Santa Fe Magazine.

Curious
Johnny had been in the habit of running errands for the woman next door, and usually she gave him a piece of bread and honey as a reward.
One day she forgot about it and after waiting a minute to see if it was forthcoming, he asked, "Mrs. Watson, didn't your bees lay today?"—Tit-Bits.

Premature
A salesman who had been traveling on a certain railroad for a number of years was complaining about the trains always being late when, to his surprise, the train came in on time.
He immediately went to the conductor and said: "Here's a medal. I want to congratulate you. I've traveled on this road for 15 years and this is the first time I ever caught a train on time."
"Keep your medal," said the conductor, "this is yesterday's train."—Grit.

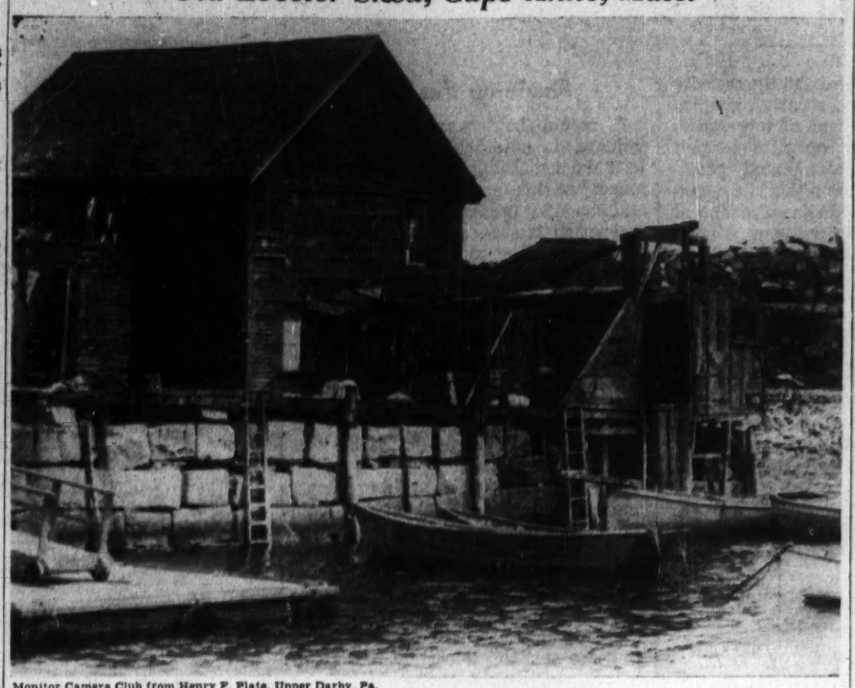
Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

OPOSSUM

The opossum plays 'possum by feigning death when cornered. Related to the kangaroo, Mama 'Possum carries her 16 young in a pouch. At birth the young weigh scarcely more than a grain each. These queer southern mammals live in trees, and eat eggs, insects, fruit, and plant stalks.

Old Lobster Shed, Cape Anne, Mass.



Monitor Camera Club *from* Henry F. Plate, Upper Darby, Pa.
A Favorite Subject for Photographers and Painters

Daily Anecdote

Discreet

There was frequently a touch of humor in the manner Abraham Lincoln evaded a question when he considered a plain answer would be unwise.
Once an over-inquisitive acquaintance tried to get his opinion of Sheridan, who had but recently arrived from the West to take command of the cavalry under Grant.
"I'll tell you what sort of man he is," said Mr. Lincoln, assuming a somewhat confidential air, "He's one of those long-armed fellows with short legs, who can scratch his shins without having to stoop over."

Odds and Ends

The Espionage Business
In Europe, espionage is a paying business. It is estimated that nearly $80,000,000 per year is paid for espionage of all kinds.

"Down to the Sea"
The Mississippi annually carries to the Gulf of Mexico upwards of 400,000,000 tons of sediment. This is more material than was excavated in digging the Panama Canal.

Daily Quotation

THERE are those who give and know not pain in giving, nor do they seek joy, nor give with mindfulness of virtue. They give as in yonder valley the myrtle breathes its fragrance into space. Through the hands of such as these God speaks and from behind their eyes He smiles upon the earth.—KAHLIL GIBRAN.

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Times certainly change. The old-fashioned boy tried to hide his shirttail while the modern boy now parades it to the four winds.

Detroit News: Mother has now rearranged the furniture for another year, and there it will stay until the children throw it into the corner for a dance next Friday night.

St. Louis Star Times: Newspaper humorists are having a tough time of it now. They're sitting up late every night trying to think up something as funny as the stuff that appears in the news columns.

Scanlon in Buffalo Evening News: An old-time windjammer has arrived at one of our seaports. But why so early? Campaigning doesn't start 'til fall.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Colorado folks are puzzled because a tourist camp proprietor gets three gallons of oil an hour off the water in a shallow well. It's a cinch—it's from sardine cans.

Humorist: A restaurant proprietor points out that there [illegible] all sorts of things that a waitress must pretend not to notice during working hours. Yes, but we strongly object to being called a thing.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Government issues so many sizes and designs in postage stamps?

In the last 20 years philately, or the collecting of postage stamps, has been developing rapidly into a genuine "big business." With airmail, and corresponding special airmail stamps, as well as an increasing number of commemorative issues on historical events, more and more people are becoming actively interested in stamp collecting.
At first thought, the layman might feel that the constant issuing of new sizes, shapes, and designs of stamps would entail a considerable and apparently needless Government expense. The cost of those beautifully engraved illustrations and their printing mounts surely to a tidy sum.
However, with the estimated number of stamp collectors, large and small, totaling well up among the millions, the U. S. Post Office Department has discovered that it can sell a sufficient number of a new issue of stamps to philatelists so that not only is the cost of designing and printing them is defrayed, but there is actually a pleasing margin of profit.
For instance, it has been reported that on the 115,000 envelopes ("covers" to philatelists) carried on the China Clipper's maiden voyage the Government

Sketch of Amundsen's Polar Flight Stamp

made a net profit of nearly $50,000.
In foreign nations, too, the designing of new stamps for profit is widely practiced. Amundsen's 1925 Arctic expedition was financed by Norway by the issue of a new stamp series. The diminutive Republic of San Marino practically supports its Government by stamp issues, even going to the extreme of issuing airmail stamps, notwithstanding the fact that the Republic has no airmail service of its own!—W. P. Keasbey.

If You're on the Watch . . .

Regard all new ways in the light of fresh experience for you: if you see any honey, gather it.—C. Bronte.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Public Library
Bloomfield, N. J.

The young woman behind the desk of the Bloomfield Public Library did not at first recognize the well-groomed man who addressed her; but as he talked on, she recalled his identity, and listened in amazement as he spoke.
"Possibly you remember a poor, down-and-outer who used to come here to the library every day last winter to 'keep warm? I had been a farmer, and had lost my house, my land, everything I owned, during the last few years. This library was the only place I could come to to keep from freezing.
"One day, while I was just sitting there, half asleep, I noticed a gardening magazine to which I used to subscribe. I opened it, and soon found that although I had lost my farm, I hadn't lost my interest in growing things. There were letters in that magazine asking for a spray for certain insects. Then and there I decided to go on with some experiments I had begun in the old days.
"Using the books and magazines in the library, I worked out a formula, got a man with some capital to back my project, and now I'm manufacturing the stuff in quantities."
He glanced into the reading room, where two or three obviously unemployed men were dozing. "I just thought my story might encourage you to continue letting all sorts of people into the library without making them feel uncomfortable."

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day: we are not of the night, nor of darkness.—I THESS. 5:5.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Questions Without Answers*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE WITH OUR SILVER BUCKET ?
I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT !
OH, NO!? THEN WHAT IS IN THAT LITTLE BLACK BAG YOU BROUGHT HERE ... ??
I DON'T KNOW! I WAS PAID A DOLLAR TO DELIVER IT !
BUT BEFORE WE EXPLAIN ALL THAT, LET ME ASK YOU A QUESTION....
HOW DO WE GET OUT OF HERE ?
WELL.. YOUR ANSWER IS AS GOOD AS ANYONE'S !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So That Was It—*

For some time now I have noticed one of Uncle George's hens sitting in the tall grass in the Orchard - She just sits there all day long -
Yesterday I decided to go ask her if she wouldn't play with me a while -
And did I get a scolding, for no reason at all that I could see!
But today she is much more agreeable -

The Adventures of Waddles—*Viewing With Alarm*

By THE HAGERS

"TELL ME ABOUT OBLIVION BEND, AND DOES IT MARK LOST RIVER'S END?"
THE FOREST RANGER SHOOK HIS HEAD. "YOU'LL HAVE TO FIND THAT OUT," HE SAID.
THEN SUDDENLY I HEARD A SCREAM! THE RANGER LOOKED ACROSS THE STREAM.
"I'LL NEED YOU AND YOUR BOAT," HE CRIED. "A FIRE ON THE OTHER SIDE!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Cities

Reports from Berlin indicate Reichsführer Hitler does not believe the British will really resist a German putsch against Poland. Reports from London indicate the British believe that they will. London is steeling itself against the worst, dispatches state.

The mental state of these two cities at this moment tells much about what has been going on in the last year. In Berlin, apparently, Munich remains only as a proof that it can happen again. In London, however, the sequel to Munich has convinced many British leaders that it must not happen again.

Possibly one of the most telling contrasts between the temper of pre-Munich Britain and the Britain of today is to be found in the editorial columns of the London Times. From those columns in 1938 Herr Hitler might well have got the cue for the most startling passages in his historic Nuremberg speech which committed him to a drastic solution of the Sudeten problem. One reads in The Times today that if Polish independence is jeopardized by force, even if Danzig be the ostensible issue, Britain will meet that force with force.

Even so, the bold words of German authorities barring a compromise over Danzig can be explained in other terms than German willingness to go to war over the Free City. There are "methods short of war"—to abuse President Roosevelt's phrase—which the Third Reich believes it can apply to Danzig. The Danzigers, for example, might proclaim themselves a part of the Reich, and wait for Poland to take the next step. What would Britain do in such a situation? That would depend on what Poland did. Here economic necessity might preclude violent political measures, and Herr Hitler might have his conference over Danzig after instead of before the fall accompli.

If the sole course of the democracies in Europe were to fight for the status quo, the future might be dark. But that is not all they can do. The London Times, taking care to provide first of all a backdrop of British determination to resist further expansion-by-force, points to a possibility which most of the world will welcome. It urges the democratic front to make clear its peace aims and to put these before the world. Once Berlin believes in British determination, Britain could well take the lead in offering these aims as a basis for negotiating a general settlement with the Axis Powers.

What London knows is that Danzig may be the test of that determination. In Berlin the re-perusal of Herr Hitler's own words about the British as set down in "Mein Kampf" should give an inkling of what today is in the British mind. Of pre-World War German estimations of Britain he wrote: "We had not the slightest conception of the forces which could lead men to their death of their own free will and volition." Those forces need careful reassessment in Berlin today.

Federalizing Pensions

President Roosevelt probably was accurate in his inference, drawn in connection with signing the Social Security Act amendments, that if the demand of Southern States for larger Federal participation in old-age assistance payments had been granted, there would have been further requests until virtually the whole pension system would have become federalized.

Southern and Southwestern Senators asked that for any amount furnished by a State up to $15 the Federal Government should contribute twice as much as the State instead of dollar for dollar as at present. If the Federal Government did this, or later contributed an even larger initial share, Congress almost certainly would insist that the National Administration have a larger and larger say in how this old-age assistance should be distributed.

At the same time, however, Mr. Roosevelt applauds amendments which bring up the Federal contribution of aid for dependent children to a half-and-half basis, and which also increase Federal aid for public health, maternal and child welfare, crippled children, and vocational rehabilitation.

It has not been so clearly brought out that changes made in another major section of the Act—namely, that dealing with the earned pensions or old-age benefits for which social security taxes are collected—tend to bring the Government eventually and inevitably into a position of having to contribute to the fund for the payment of those pensions.

The liberalization of these benefits along the lines described by the President as converting the old-age insurance into a system of family security instead of individual security, coupled with the postponement of increase in pay roll tax rates, operates to pull down the once-contemplated prodigious reserve fund; and this is a necessary line of revision in the direction of "pay-as-you-go." Yet without a large reserve fund, or rather with only a contingent fund of manageable size, it is impossible to have on hand enough saved money to pay the large commitments which will begin to fall due against the system in twenty to forty years from now. Then it will be necessary to make appropriations out of the national budget, possibly matching those of the employers or the employees, to keep up the insurance fund. Thus there will have to be a considerable Federal participation in the paying of the old-age insurance benefits as well as of the gratuitous old-age assistance.

This ought to be widely understood now.

We'll Take It

"Gather lavender. Lovely gardens. Lady ——'s, D——, Kent. 2 guineas."

Of course there would be a wall, brick or stone, and high enough to ward off the glances of people who wouldn't be attracted by the thought of gathering lavender. There would be wall flowers. Hedges? Of course. Gravel paths, or paths of crushed brick? No matter, perhaps both. A fireplace? Naturally. Beeches? Walnut trees, oaks? No end. And lavender; the advertisement stressed that.

So in a world of bomb-proof shelters, of regular transoceanic air service, of radio and television, of gigantic cranes and drills chuckling and guffawing at tasks awesome to their small human masters, of swirling motor traffic, of automatic elevators, electric razors, self-acting air-conditioning, of tall and ever taller towers of steel and concrete, of railroads in the air and highways under water, and all the euphony — audible and mental — to which we nineteen-thirty-niners are attuned, there is a place where one can gather lavender as if it were quite an ordinary pleasure of everyday living.

Better than that, there is someone who thinks that fact important enough to advertise instead of the nearness of the lodgings to a movie house or the facilities for garaging a car.

A Step Toward Labor Peace

A joint announcement by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the Labor Relations Committee of the Associated General Contractors relates they have reached an understanding which both hope will result in elimination of "jurisdictional strikes." To those acquainted with this type of labor difficulty, the news will stand out as of exceptional importance.

For years it has been a commonplace in the building industry to find a job completely tied up, and an employer suffering heavy losses in penalties for delay, not because of any dispute between him and the unions, but because two unions laid claim to the right to have their members do certain details of work, such as stringing telephone wiring or installing steel sash, and one union called out its men if the other was allowed to do the work. Lately the number of such strikes has increased with the multiplication of new building materials and because, in the scarcity of employment, union business agents were particularly zealous for their particular workers' interests.

Now such disputes are to be handled by having the conflicting claims decided by the president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, while the work proceeds in the hands of the craft that commenced it.

Similar efforts at adjudication in the past have sometimes broken down in internal strife, but the department evidently trusts its new president, John Coyne, to make the process succeed. Building labor ought to receive credit for thus undertaking the responsibility for ironing out its own internal disputes.

If labor can solve some of its own disputes by agreement within its ranks, probably labor and capital can solve other disputes without strikes.

Much depends, says a safety bulletin, on a driver's attitude. Yes, we've seen enough of these fellows who sit on their shoulder blades.

An English farmer discovered that when he petted his cows they were easier to milk. Congress might try this with taxpayers.

Couple found $2,000 in a New York street. Obviously not Wall Street.

Shade on the Map

A recent heat wave in Budapest induced an enterprising citizen there to make something new in the way of maps. "In this map, of cool courtyards and shadowy passages and streets, the pedestrian is shown how to make his way from place to place without exposing himself to the furnace heat of the open courts." One feels that it is an innovation that some tourists might be glad to see extended to other cities; for they will remember how often, setting out conscientiously on a hot day to do "the sights," they have been tempted at length to exclaim with Shakespeare's Theseus: "The best in this kind are but shadows!"

No doubt, too, maps for rainy days, and cold days, would also have their value; and perhaps visitors to London in the winter would appreciate a map for use in a "London particular," marking where the ambushes of denser fog are wont to lurk. Nevertheless, the ordinary map will probably continue to suit the tourist who has the proper outlook, for though it ignores climatic conditions, he does likewise.

The Bookshelf

In the Mouth of the Amazon

In the mouth of the Amazon River dreams an island remote from the modern world, linked to civilization only by low-masted river canoes and a weekly steamer from Pará.

FEUDAL ISLAND, Desmond Holdridge calls it (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50). Actually the island is Marajó, pronounced Ma-ra-zho'. All who have flown into Pará from the north have settled down across Marajó to the landing at Brazil's former rubber capital. Mr. Holdridge first saw Marajó from the air. What he saw and heard lured him there once and twice.

Drawn up along the river at Pará in the half-light of a summer night, Amazonian boats, their dingy sails furled, their crews playing cards in the lantern glow, have fired the imagination of many travelers. Many of those boats ply to Marajó, for the island, larger than the Netherlands, supplies meat to Pará.

Marajó is not actually as feudal as Mr. Holdridge's title suggests. But it is as remote from the modern world as might seem. Cattle have to be sold, and Marajó is a cattle land. Feudal proprietors travel, and on Marajó society in its upper levels is metropolitan.

Yet the picture of the island in Mr. Holdridge's pages largely bears out his title. Marajó remains apart from the machine age to a remarkable degree. Its culture takes on almost nothing of Europe, for the proprietors neatly divide their lives into two compartments and take their culture while travelling.

The visitor—only a few find their way in from outside—must be invited by one of the proprietors. The admirable Jayme Lobato astride his riding ox fifteen times his own weight; Luciano Bieder (the Swiss who is the only non-Brazilian owner); Epaminondas Ferreira Teixeira; the Mirandas; the Cavalcantis; the Acatauassú Nunes'.

Marajó shares with the coast of Brazil its half-liquid, half-solid state. Travel is frequently waist deep in swampy slush. Flocks of red ibis encarnadine the sky. A yellow and black reptile, called "crocodile" for convenience but actually the Brazilian jacaré assú, infests shallow lakes.

For the most part, Mr. Holdridge's account is a convincing narrative of adventures apparently not overdrawn. There are passages of insight into native superstitions and the methods of Amazonian witch doctors. Vividly portrayed are customs of cowboys on this remote island where oxen are often used in place of horses because of the deep mud. Methods of German traders are told. There are comments on Brazil's departure from forms of democracy, notes on amateur mound-digging, and on photography in the tropics.

R. H. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Liberally Paid Unemployment

We have already given an account of the difficulties at the World Fair caused by the American labor syndicates. Our correspondent in New York overheard a discussion while waiting with several others for the bus. A Dutchman who had supervised the installation of the interior of the Dutch pavilion . . . let himself go.

"I am ashamed of my fellow-workmen over here. In Holland I also belong to a syndicate and it is a shame how the syndicates here in America spoil everything."

The correspondent afterward interviewed the workman, who said:

"I constructed and put together every piece of this installation in Holland. I arrived here with my boss just in time to see a set of eight men lowering the basin for that beautiful level-chart, which shows how our country emerged from the water. We looked on for some moments and saw the maneuver fail several times.

"At last our boss took off his jacket and we grasped the ropes and pushed those fellows aside. You ought to have seen the riot! We were not allowed to do that! The work was laid down; it was a strike. . . .

"At the Fair they (union workers) are almighty. Half of the time they are hanging at the telephone to consult with their delegate whether a screw must be fixed by a carpenter or by an iron-worker. I usually missed one-third of my workmen and had to seek them everywhere. They lay sleeping somewhere or were gone for a walk. One delegate always went for a walk of an hour after every quarter of an hour work. He always said: 'Take it easy.'

"The overtime began at half past three and then those fellows got not less than $4 an hour. . . .

"Don't think that a fellow who cleaned the floor would touch a table with linoleum on it or that a table-cleaner would take a pane of glass in his hands.

"This specialization is meant for big industries where a thousand men must do one thing but for the exposition it is destructive.

"An example of their methods you can see in the textile-stand. First we tried hanging the pieces of cloth ourselves but we were not allowed to. Then a man appeared, but without nails. We had nails that were too big for his taste. He refused, however, to go and get what he wanted. . . .

"A little hole had to be made for a piece of iron-wire. Now a carpenter had to make the hole and an iron-worker had to pull the wire through. Of course there was no carpenter and when one was found the iron-worker was nowhere to be seen. The consequence was that at half past one in the afternoon one piece of cloth had been fastened. Then another colleague had to be called to the rescue but they did not finish the work in time. But they did succeed in earning together more than $100. . . .

"The consequence is that owing to the unexpected high costs, a great many things in the interior had to be dropped. Everywhere there had to be economy, especially on lighting. The refrigerator which is so made as to have ice around the pipes had also to be abandoned. Molkenboer's mosaic-basin contains no water; the money failed for the water supply." — *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Double-Duty Magnet

Match-Making on Fisherman's Row

On a Scottish Island

"Bah MacLean canna say now that Hugh isna good enough for his daughter," exclaimed Gavin Geddes, indignantly. "Hugh is being entertained by the grandest folk i' the land. It fair lashes me to think that I'll soon be sailing again, and maybe never find out what's happened here."

Wilson Watt, mending his nets, nodded resignedly. "Aye, he flattered he'd never come back — to see Mary wed to yon bragging show-off."

Gavin went on, "If we could only let him ken that she pined; that it was a' just her father's ambition — never hers." Then slowly, "Maybe we should greet him a letter. We could tell him that she hasna seemed her sin sonsie self since he gaed awa'."

Wilson after a moment's thought said shrewdly, "No, we mustna tell him that. Ye canna aye be sure about lasses. But we might try and get him back in some canny way. Then he could see for himself."

"Aye, and if he came back th' noo, he'd forget he was once a boarded boy. He'd step furrit boldly and claim his lass."

There was a pleasant silence, with the song of the tide in the salty air. Both these men were fond of Hugh Abercrombie. Other boys on the island had had fathers to show them how to do things, but until these rugged friends took an interest in him, Hugh had been a wistful onlooker. In Gavin's boat he had learned to feather his oars, and it was Wilson who taught him the trick of digging for spout-fish in the wet sands.

* * *

At 14 Hugh had gone to sea, advanced steadily, and always returned between voyages (eventually a gold-braided officer) for a visit on Fisherman's Row. Recently, having effected a courageous rescue in mid-ocean, he had arrived in port to find himself something of a public hero. Some said that was why he hadn't come back this time, but there were others who knew better. Gavin spoke again. "We could warn him that we're having unco high tides. He might want to 'take a look at his boat."

"His boat is high and dry. The tides don't come sae far."

"No," unblushingly, "but he'll maybe think they do."

Wilson demurred. "If he came, he'd see no help near her keel."

"Well," this stubbornly, "could a body no' strew a bit kelp?"

Wilson shook his head. "It wouldna take him in. Fine he kens that if any town's in a plight some o' us'll see to't. Na, na, that winna do."

"Then," in some exasperation, "suppose you gie it a thocht!"

"We could say we're a' wondering if we are na to see the medal they presented to him."

"I doot if that would bring him. Besides ye canna hae just one sentence in a letter. It has to be filled up wi' genteel flourishes."

"We could add that we're prood o' him and want to shake his hand. We could say we saw the picture o' the banquet i' the paper and—"

"I ken what," broke in Gavin, "and I'll write the letter. I'll say yon teddy that's sitting by him in the picture isna as bonny as a lass I could name and then aff-hand-like I'll say that reminds me that we didna get the waddin' we expeckit at MacLean's farm. And the reason why!"

"Man, that'll be a braw way to get it in."

* * *

The letter (after laborious efforts) was sent off and they began watching for a reply. None came and Hugh's sailing date drew near, and their honest hearts were troubled. "Could the lad's head have been turned by a' that speechifying?" asked Wilson sorrowfully and Gavin demanded irately. "What for do they do their blethering when the food's on the table? Do folk's dinners no' get cold listening to them?" Then, almost excitedly, "There's Randy. Aye, and he's heading this way."

The postman was holding out an envelope. "Frae Hugh Abercrombie," he informed them needlessly. "His name's on't."

Gavin was absorbed in trying to make out the hasty scrawl, and the other two, becoming impatient, looked over his shoulder. Randy cried jubilantly, "He's coming tomorrow. See—three lines doon, he says that. He's been awa' and just got the letter. What letter? Turn the page, man."

Gavin looked up glowering. "Randy Howe, I can read my ain letters, even if I'm no' as speedy as them that's practiced i' the art." Then he relented and added with a grin, "Hoots, I canna be fashed the day. I'm ower contentit wi' the news."

Randy shouldered the mail-bag and observed (and he was being a true prophet, as was later proved), "We'll hae a waddin' up at MacLean's after a'."

MABEL GREY GEHRING

From Yesterday for Today

Affliction in 1802

We had a female Passenger who came
From Calais with us, spotless in array,—
A white-robed Negro, like a lady gay,
Yet downcast as a woman fearing blame;
Meek, destitute, as seemed, of hope or aim
She sate, from notice turning not away,
But on all proffered intercourse did lay
A weight of languid speech, or to the same
No sign of answer made by word or face:
Yet still her eyes retained their tropic fire,
That, burning independent of the mind,
Joined with the lustre of her rich attire
To mock the Outcast.—O ye Heavens, be kind!
And feel, thou Earth, for this afflicted Race!

Among the capricious acts of tyranny that disgraced those times, was the chasing of all Negroes from France by decree of the government: we had a Fellow-passenger who was one of the expelled.—W. W.

William Wordsworth, 1770-1850, in "September 1, 1802."

The Wide Horizon

Unions and Entertainment

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD

To understand the union quarrel now in process of being unsnarled among players and workers in the entertainment world, it is first necessary to get straight the unions involved. They are:

International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees (IATSE).

Associated Actors and Artistes of America (known as the Four A's).

American Federation of Actors (AFA).

Screen Actors' Guild (SAG).

Actors' Equity.

All are legally in good standing with the American Federation of Labor (AFL), of which all are members.

Recently, charging that the American Federation of Actors, which has jurisdiction over some 25,000 entertainers in the field of night clubs, circuses, vaudeville, carnivals, etc., was being mismanaged, the Four A's took action and expelled the AFA from its union. This did not, however, affect the standing of the AFA in the American Federation of Labor, and the AFA was promptly absorbed by the IATSE. The Four A's meantime set up a rival union to take the place of the union they had expelled, named it the American Guild of Variety Artists, and put Eddie Cantor in as president to succeed Sophie Tucker, who had gone out with the AFA.

So far, Hollywood had been only slightly affected. Then President George Browne of the IATSE, who is likewise a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, claimed jurisdiction for his union over all Hollywood actors and workers, including the Screen Actors' Guild. This action was at once repudiated by the Guild, the screen actors contending that they were well able to look out for their own interests without Mr. Browne's help.

The IATSE, meantime, was having difficulty with the studios over a closed shop for their local unions, and, after an ultimatum to the producers, obtained what they wanted—writers, actors, directors, publicists, etc., however, being excluded, at least for the present.

* * *

It is necessary to look back a little to understand the full import of the IATSE claims. Soundmen and cameramen a few years back lost a strike because of the defection of the chief cameramen from their ranks. All were at that time members of the IATSE. The strike broke the back of the union, which was shortly taken over by Mr. Browne, who at once insisted on the reinstatement of all previous members in the union. The producers demurred, but were quickly brought to terms by the simple nix put in Mr. Browne's projectionists in the New York City motion picture houses. Mr. Browne had his way with the producers, but the chief cameramen were allowed separate status.

For several years Mr. Browne's union did pretty much as it liked in Hollywood; but recently it has been charged in court with having received union dues and an additional 2 per cent of all worker-members' pay over a number of years without adequate accounting to those members, and without allowing them representational rights in their own unions. These charges were not refuted, but the IATSE won the case over the accusing union. Some very serious opposition to Mr. Browne's methods has been growing up in Hollywood, and is at present of almost studio-wide proportions. Without another element, which enters seriously into any real solution of the problem, a quick overturn of the IATSE among film workers might be implied.

This other element is the producers. There has been for some time a growing suspicion among the Hollywood unions that no real solution of union problems was desired by the Hollywood producers. With unions pitted one against another, the role of pacifier, which has fallen to the producers, has allowed for settlements usually to the advantage of the producers.

The issue would now appear to be resolving itself into that alignment which faces the rest of the country, namely, that which opposes the forces of the AFL with the forces of Mr. Lewis' CIO. It has been freely prophesied for some months that any further encroachments by the IATSE would at once bring in the Lewis forces. That time seems now to be at hand. Studio workers have not always willingly accepted the offices of the IATSE, and may well find in the present strong stand of the SAG an opportunity to break with the AFL.

* * *

It may be difficult to understand, at first glance, why the highest paid workers in the State should be so avid for organization. Hollywood film workers are said to receive almost three times as much, on the average, as workers in other industries. But this happy figure, of course, takes no account of the large turnover of employees continuously taking place in studios. Nor does it speak for the sometimes inordinately long hours worked, and other unfavorable conditions. Like the stars themselves, the studio workers often face long stretches of unemployment, and have long felt the need of some protection against seasonal, as well as managerial, accidents in their employment.

A final ironic touch has been given the threat of strike, by both the IATSE and the Screen Actors' Guild, if their differences are not quickly resolved, by the reminder given the latter by the former that without its aid there might never have been a Screen Actors' Guild. It is true that the IATSE did come to the aid of the Guild when the producers were threatening not to recognize it; but it is also probably just as true that the Guild would eventually have succeeded in its purpose with or without the aid of the IATSE. The success of Actors' Equity with the stage producers made it inevitable that screen actors could not always be kept from the advantages unionization gives.

The danger now seems to be that in the jurisdictional dispute some of these advantages may be sacrificed for the questionable fruits of inter-union war—never yet proved very profitable to either side. Nevertheless, in Hollywood as elsewhere, it appears to be a question demanding solution before much progress is made in any direction—bearing in mind, of course, that the goose which lays the golden eggs is still a somewhat delicate bird.